...SHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Duks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,377.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-30 P.M.				
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	8500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10513		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7603		
30th „	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	5291	VICTORIA	6932
20th „	OCEANA	6611		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5291	BRITANNIA	6325
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9031
18th „	PENINSULAR	5291		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day before sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before noon on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Passengers leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. Passengers must attend at that place between 2-30 P.M. for Medical inspection by the Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steamer. Special attention is directed to those regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

No list of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, mainly on Saturday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan Through Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Passengers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

RAIL CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY passes procured.

OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Rates.

Passages booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and CANADA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental Pacific Mail Routes.

Pamphlets giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings sent free on application.

Cargo met on arrival,
Shipped and cleared and Insurance effected on all risks.
Steamers cleared or shipped.
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AGENTS FOR ITALY AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
AGENTS FOR LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
...N	4,140	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
CHOTAT	8,378	Barillon	11th June „
	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
SHIO	6,385	Guiesnet	3rd Sept. „
	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
	5,338	Schmitz	22nd May „
	6,385	Guiesnet	19th June „

Particulars apply to—

L. ESCARD,
Agent.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
RU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April,
RU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
U	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May,
ARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
U	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May,
ARU	...	K. Sato	30th May	3rd June.
MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June,
MARU	...	K. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	8th July,
U	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	13th July,
RU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
U	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	6th Aug.,
ARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
U	...	M. Winckler	17th Aug	26th Aug.

Apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawroji Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days of the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on Cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Apr.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 2nd Apr.	2 a. m.	Dutch Manilvia.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 3rd Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Manilvia.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohumera and Bushehr, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KORNER	5951	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4296	P. Radosich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5969	B. Balnars	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5294	N. Chersich	24 h Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,390	11th April 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,969	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,021	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,151	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,196	25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,390	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 325
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 636
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. ***Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.***

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS ***for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.***

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvee Street.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,364,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 12	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... { 6-cylinder Napier car ... £ 60 11 10½ / 4-cylinder British car ... £156 16 8 / 6-cylinder Foreign car ... £136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best i.e. over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

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THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE

Will exhibit "LIFE and PASSION of CHRIST" His Birth, His Childhood, His Life, His Death, His Resurrection and Ascension, will be 5th grand entire change of Programme, including CHRISTOPHER COLOMBUS, MOON'S LOVER, FATHER'S HONOUR, and many others.

Every evening. Every evening.

TWO SHOWS.

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9-30 to 11.

EVERY SATURDAY THREE SHOWS.

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9 to 10-30. Third from 11 to 12-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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"The business upon which the sun never sets."

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Is used in every country of the World.

THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

YELLOW LABEL ... ... 1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL ... ... 1 Re. per pound tin.
RED LABEL ... ... 1 Re. per pound tin.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 14, HUMMUM STREET.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khatsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,00. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Adeu.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND
C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOILG.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astor House	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fakden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1908.

Only a few Copies available. Get up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains a brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.

Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,"
ESPLANADE, GREEN STREET.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED about 2,000 brass of yellow earth filling delivered in the compound of the Byculla Club, the earth to be put in level with marks set out and the work to be completed by May 30th.

Tenders will be received upto 5 p.m. on 3rd April at the Club Office where all further information may be had from the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED A SUB-OVERSEER, on the temporary establishment. A passed ex-student of the Sub-overseer's Class of the College of Science, Poona, will be preferred.

Applications with copies of testimonials and reports of previous training and the lowest salaries expected may be submitted to the undersigned.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 25th March, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Public Works Chowkey, in the compound of the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1908, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), Teakwood Doors, Glazed and Venetianed Shutters, Frames, Grills Iron, Tanks Pipes, Iron and Galvanized Pickaxes, Powrahs, &c., &c. The Stores are ready for inspection.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. A quarter of each highest bid shall be immediately deposited with the person holding the sale, who s all issue a temporary receipt for this amount, as the lots are knocked down and the remainder of the bid, after acceptance by the Executive Engineer, must be paid and the articles cleared away, on or before the 4th day after the sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of the State, or ground rent charged at Re. 1 per diem for each lot or part of a lot not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended. If the bid is not finally accepted the deposit will be refunded in full.

2. No lots shall be removed until the sale has been confirmed and the full price bid paid into the Office of the Executive Engineer. The Officer or Subordinate conducting the sale is not authorised to accept more than the deposits described above. The receipts to be given by the Executive Engineer, for the full payments shall be in Form No. 20E, on the issue of which the temporary receipts for the deposits must be presented for destruction.

3. Each highest bidder shall sign the last column of the sale-lists in Form No. 35 against his bid or bids.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 31st March, 1908.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax for the half year ended 31st December, 1907, declared at the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, on and after WEDNESDAY, 8th April, 1908, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., Bombay Time, (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 17th March current. Dividend Warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on producing their Share Certificates or by applying for them personally or by letter,

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1908.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1908, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. G. Dovey as a Director made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th April, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
S. M. MOSES—DIRECTOR,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for REMOVAL, the following Buildings in the compound of St. George's Hospital, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1908, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time).

1. Male Ward, with porch, lately used as a Female Ward.
2. Old Cook House for Male Ward now converted into a Store Room.
3. Latrines and Wash Room for old Male Ward.
4. Old Female Ward, with porch.
5. Latrines and Wash Room for Female Ward.
6. Cook Room for Female Ward and Matrons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Storekeeper, Executive Engineer Presidency.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1908.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1908 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1908, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto : and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of March, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomic." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

Sally Bishop. A romance by E. Temple Thurston.
The Lady of Delight. By L. T. Meade.
The Chichester Intrigue. By Thomas Cobb.
The White Cat. By Gelett Burgess.
Eve's Apple. By Alphonse Courlander.
Love of Life and other Stories. By Jack London.
The Island Pharisees. By John Galsworthy.
The World's Awakening. By Navarchus.
Captain Spink. By Morley Roberts.
The Red Peril. By Coulson Kernahan.
Galahad's Garden. By G. B. Burgin.
Mid Pleasures and Palaces. By Mary Landon.
Thou Fool. By J. J. Bell.
Bean Brocade. By Baroness Orczy.
Sheaves. By E. F. Benson.
The Blue Lagoon. By H. de Vere Stacpoole.
Somehow Good. Wm. de Morgan.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 30th APRIL, 1908, for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th April, 1906.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag: Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 24th March, 1908.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st April next, THE EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY will sever their connection with the TALKING MACHINE Co. (The Gramophone Hall), but will continue their business as Exporters and Importers and General Commission Agents. This is by mutual arrangement by the aforesaid parties.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1905.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd., hereby given notice that they have made application to the Government of Bombay for PERMISSION to vary the list of Streets and parts of Streets, through which they, as Licensees under the abovenamed License, are to lay down suitable and sufficient distributing Mains for the purposes of general supply, by the following alterations, viz :—

The exclusion of—
Gamdevi Road from Gowalia Tank Road to Dammer Lane, and
Girgaum Back Road from Chunam Kiln Lane to Cherni Road, and
The addition of—
Warden Road from Gowalia Tank Road to a point 610 yards to the North thereof.

Objections to the granting of this application must be lodged with THE UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, on or before the 20th instant.

NOTICE.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY.

A MEETING will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, 3rd inst., at 5-30 P.M.

All interested or likely to be interested in the Company are invited to attend when the aims and objects of the Company will be explained by the Managing Director and valuable SAMPLES of GEMS and MINERALS will be shewn.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held on Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, APRIL 2.
THE MORALS OF MARCUS.
The great Garrick Theatre London Success.
Record Run at the above Theatre.
FRIDAY, APRIL 3.—A MESSAGE FROM MARS
Charles Hawtreys Funny Comedy
Now running in London.
SATURDAY, APRIL 4.—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Wilson Barretts Masterpiece
The World's Record Breaker.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A GREAT BOON.
TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.
CINEMATOGRAPHS COME AND CINEMATOGRAPHS GO
BUT THE
"EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH"
IS BOMBAY'S VERY OWN.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
NO NEED TO TALK TOO MUCH ABOUT IT.
Every one who has already witnessed
OUR FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE SHOW
will certainly not fail to come and spend a
"VERY PLEASANT HOUR IN THE EVENING AT OUR MODERN FAIRY PAVILION"
which has been Greatly Improved in many ways

IN TO-NIGHT'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WE FEEL SURE THAT
Our kind visitors will be quite astonished at the Films of most wonderful Interest just received from Paris. One of which
has lately created a very Great Sensation on the continent.
WHY HAS THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL.
Owing to the whole concern being entirely Managed by Europeans.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE WORKS OF HALL CAINE.
Colonial Edition, Cloth Rs. 2-4 each.
THE PRODIGAL SON.
English Edition offered at Rs. 2-4.
THE CHRISTIAN.
THE ETERNAL CITY.
THE MANXMAN.
THE BONDMAN.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD.,
of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
Over-season Stock Goods and Remnants will take place at the DEPOT
ON
TUESDAY,
April 7th, 1908,
AND
WEDNESDAY,
April 8th, 1908,
between the hours of 9-30 A. M. and 6-30 P. M.

On the first day of the sale the Depot will be OPEN to MEMBERS only and on the second day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.
It reaches every City, Town and Village.
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.
NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS
SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—
LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A REVELATION.—Fifteen Horse Power 4-Cylinder Ford Cars, Rs. 3,000 only. Most economical and efficient Runabout Car in the Market. Sole Agents, HILL SAWYER and Co., Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION, with BOARD, now available for two Bachelors (Europeans). Large, Cool, Furnished Room, with Bath Room attached. Separate Entrance. Good Table. Apply early. Box No. 798, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 3 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jeffories. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cleaners and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot., Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price. Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Session, last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 669, care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—Is OPENED for Europeans only. Occupies the central position. Commands excellent Views. Terms Moderate.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 121., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

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WANTED—A BUNGALOW or FLAT, from June to 15th of September. Two or three Bedrooms, Fort or Marine Lines preferred. Write to MRS. A. K. Oliver, Matheran.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, First Class AYAH; must speak English. Apply 225, Belasis Road, Byculla, with testimonials.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD; last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings Rs. 13 per annum inclusive of postage.

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TENNENT'S
PILSENER
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Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
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As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
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Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
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(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
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3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
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PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos by First Class Makers.
NEW, Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,500.
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ERARD, KNAKE,
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HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
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BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
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Also single-seated glass fronted BROUGHAM. Both carriages have new best rubber tyres. invited.
G. OWEN DUNN,
29, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE.

THE 30-foot Yacht, "TURQUOISE", designed by Wm. Fife, sails in good order.
Price, with dinghy, Rs. 1,500.
Apply to—
F. J. PRESTON,
Yacht Club.

FOR SALE.

GREY ARAB PONY, BUGGY and HARNESS (500 Rupees). CHESTNUT ARAB PONY, perfect mouth, very fast, believed sure ridden on parade and by a Lady. Make valuable POLO PONY (600 Rupees). Open to offers. owner leaving India.
Apply No. 37, Colaba.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED.

TOP FLOOR flat, Reryl House, Road. 6 months or longer. Two and Dressing Room. Electric Lift, Lights
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G. OWEN DUNN,
29, Marine Lines.

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Gowalia Tank Road, Warden Road, Dadur, Mahim, Poona, Khandalla, Lanouli, further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply as above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, Bazar, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. A Pamphlet. Price 12 as. nett.
(With an Illustrative Map to all suburbs the Islands of Bombay and Trombay.)

THE UNREST IN INDIA
HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M.
Price 6 as. nett.
SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RELIANCE BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
18-ply, 400 lbs. pressure.
Sizes :—2", 2½", 3."
BEST AND CHEAPEST
Obtainable only from
W. CROWDER & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road.

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Under the Supervision of Mr. LE, experienced Cutter of a great reputation
SUITS made within shortest notice
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Not exceeding three lines	
Each succeeding line	

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POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	4

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	
Half-yearly	
Quarterly	

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TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J.C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvelous Electric belt that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
135-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fife, 2,494 tons, Captain A. Hatrison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'. steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain W. E. Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with 408 pilgrims.

THE Japan Line steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,731 tons, Captain K. Kori, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 15 cabin passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W. H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi etc., with a general cargo and Miss Lang, Mr. Zaske, Master Judd, 2 natives and 504 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Herst, Lieut. Bowden, Acton Dickson, Williams, and Farrens, Mr. J H. Bill. Mr. Gonsalves, 19 natives and 150 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Persens ..... Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Litchfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lieut-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy
H M S Redbreast ..... Lt Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ..... Capt J C Hordet ..... R I Marine

IN THE STRAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Capt S D Vale ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 1.

Africa	1302	Manley	P Gulf — M M & Co
Bahadur	2356	Crebbin	G Teipal & Co
Claverick	2441	Seldon	The Captain
Caspian	2317	Jamieson	W & A Graham & Co
Crostafe	3105	Muller	Gla e & Co
Dwarka	759	Wexo	P Gulf — M M & Co
Fireoil	3005	Watson	B & P S N Co
Frankdale	3100	Kidd	T M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Jenkins	B & P S N Co
Ipswich	913	Pelling	Sh-B S N Co
Helia	3420	Fenwick	Calcutta — N F — M M & Co
Komdor	1864	Neilsen	W & A Stranen
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	936	Rothwell	M W & Co
Monsoni	1755	Harris	B & P S N Co
Mohammadi	1251	Primrose	Bo & P S N Co
Norfolk	2366	Boney	G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams	M M & Co
Newbridge	2397	Dally	W & A Graham & Co
Nurani	2870	Balle	Turner Morrison & Co
Nowrel Bahr	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4198	Powell	London — 26-3 P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Shah Soojam	2741	Foster	H A Hasnum
Shah Noor	2781	Harrison	H A H Hasnum
Thornbeck	2345	Robertson	Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	W & A G & Co
Warcoops	1669	Bamber	Bunch — 3 M & Co
Weamouth	2329	Cato	The Bombay Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Kagoshima Maru	2781	Kori	Kobe	2-4	N Y Kisha
B Clan Macintyre	3303	Weir	Dunkirk	18-4	F Muir & Co
D&R City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c.	10-4	K Nixon & Co
P City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	Kobe	7-4	R Nixon & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	14-4	B & P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Deia	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Fakeera	M'alore	3-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Richards	G. Ports	2-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	947	Hoseein	Kchi	4-4 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Abrey	L'pool	11-4 W & A Graham & Co
5 Kirkie	2276	Watson	N F	W & A G & Co
3 Parendels	973	Knelsen	Rangoon	4-4 Glade & Co
Acara	3174	Smith	Hull	16-4 K Nixon & Co
Bonenfels	3323	Kippner	Kchi	6-4 Glade & Co
Egypt	4178	Simmers	London	11-4 P & O Co
Glenafric	3637	Craig	Cochin	2-4 K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
1	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 30
	Hoseinee s	Jenkins	Jedah, Mar 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Oceana s	Hayward	Shanghai, &c
	Clan Cumming s	Williamson	Antwerp
	Africa s	Hadwetch	Trieste, &c
	Westfield s	Story	Rangoon
	Fife s	Harrison	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kagoshima Maru, Kori, for Kobe, &c
" Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Umzumbi, for Liverpool, &c began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 30th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—75 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, W. Bechar; 14 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 130 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 8,400 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 cwt fishmaws C Meorgaji, 195 cwts horn 1 M Rahimtoola, 130 cwt horns, G Suchedina.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—7 bales twist Kharas Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Newbridge s—2,000 cwts manganese ore, R A Wilies.

FOR HULL.

New Bridge s—6,000 cwt cotton-seed, Luis Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwt castor-seed, Societa C Italiana.

Dido s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, C Morarji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ocana s—1,006 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 20 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 33 cases rough stones S J Tellery; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 26 bales hemp, 503 cwts myrabollams, Hirji Govindji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—17,120 cwt cotton-seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rancufels s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 165 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co; 60 bales hemp, G. Radhakisandas; 86 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 221 cwt gum, P. Jethabhoy; 240 cwts turmeric and 38 cwt cashewnuts, R. Jeewandas and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 100 bales hemp, P. Bhimjee, 4,690 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher; 284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,185 cwts myrabollams, 350 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Vienna s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, H. Govindji.

FOR BREMEN.

Rancufels s—330 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

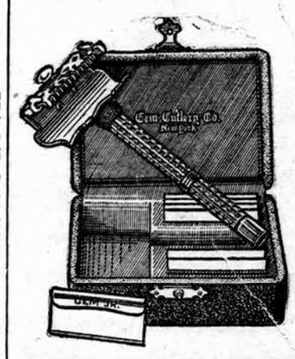
FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, 90 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 1,720 cwt cast-seed, 440 cwt teelseed 11,260 cwt mowrasced and 468 cwt linseed, Ralli, Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—25 bales hemp, H Govindji.

WELL, THAT'S FINE.



The **GEM JUNIOR** is now in BOMBAY.

A SAFETY RAZOR

THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

The "GEM JUNIOR OUTFIT" consists of one handle, one silver nickel-plated holder, one stropping attachment, and seven razor-steel blades, all put in a compact leather-covered case, with clasp.

The Price of Complete Set is **Rs. 4-8.**

A CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN TO KNOW THE DELIGHT OF A PERFECT SHAVE.

GEM JUNIOR COMPANY,
Box 261, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 1.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 7/8		3/16
do.	Rentes ...	96 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	101 11/16		1/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	93 1/2	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...		25 9/16	unchgd	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	unchgd	
Do.	in New York ...	55 3/8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2		1 1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·40 3/4		3/4
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·83 3/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3	since 19th	
Do.	Short London Bills.	2 1/2		1/8
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	2 1/2		1/8
Do.	6 months' sight	3	unchgd	
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		2 3/8		3/8
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2 3/4		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver:—Weak.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots		Quiet but Steady.
Futures		..Steady.
East Indian		...Quiet.
Manchester		...Dull.
Total Sales		... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		500
Imports		... 4,000
Mid-Americans		... 5·70+01
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...		7 15/16—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·27	5·27	5·28	5·28	5·27
unchgd	+01	+01	+01	+01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·13	5·13	5·13	5·10	
unchgd	unchgd	—01	—01	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	25,000	bales,
Do. do. last year...	29,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000	"
Do. to Continent ...	1,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·30 + 10

Futures—Month of May 9·65+05 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later partially under realization.
Do. do. July 9·67+07 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·91+11
Do. do. July 9·85+10
Closing Tone of Futures,—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85/o ex-ship 58 1/4
April-May—H A and D—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—46 March-April—Havre—Buyers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6—1/8

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 3/2d.—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer
1 Box Gold Coins	Rs. 5,630	Aden	Egypt	H Laljee & Co
7 Bundles Tows..	712	Muscat	Dwarka	Sundry Importers
Rupees	18,000			
1 Bag Rupees ..	1,550	Lamoo	Kaiser	R Coverger

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [1ST APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

Money:—
There are borrowers at 4½ per cent. per annum, for two months fixed, for sums of Re. 1 lakh and upward.

Exchange:—
There is no change to report in this market and being Council Bill Day the Banks close early for exchange business. Rates opened at 1s. 3 13/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 27/32d. on demand but the enquiry for remittance is on a small scale. On the other hand private bills are very scarce and any that are offered are easily placed at 1s. 4 1/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The Far Eastern market is also very quiet and quotations are more or less nominal as follows.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 3 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1/4
Hongkong—60 days' sight...		140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		187 1/2

Government Paper.

Since the settlement yesterday the tone of the market has been steadier and the general tendency is towards higher rates. Quotations opened to-day at 96 5-16 for cash and forward, but dealers have been operating more confidently and the market has gradually advanced to 96½ for cash and the settlement. A small business is passing at the advance. Calcutta market is also firmer; in fact the buying on Calcutta account is chiefly responsible for the advance in this market and a considerable amount of ready Paper has been arranged for despatch thither. The rate in Calcutta for delivery forward in a month is 96 11-16.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 96-8
1st Settlement... ...	...	" 96-8

Bullion:—
Reuter advises Bar Silver as unchanged in London at 25 9/16 for ready and 25 11/16 for delivery forward in two months, and New York at 55 3/8. Locally there has been very little doing. Ready bars opened at 66 11/16 ex-duty and there is practically no quotable change. Forward rates are steady. Bar Gold is quiet.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	65	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	65	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market opened steadier with prices about Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing quotations. There has been little doing during the day. Exporters will not pay the rates asked and in the bazaar there is only a small demand. The market closes quiet as under.

In ready cotton also the same position exists. The high prices asked by holders are causing buyers to withdraw, and only a small business is doing.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	261	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	216/17	"
Fine M. G. Damargaum Pulgaon	210	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	2 7/8	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	2 7/8	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	198	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	133	"
Good Westerns ...	223	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	243	"

Future Delivery Prices:—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
5·29	5·31	5·31	5·30	5·28
+02	+03	+03	+03	+03
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	
5·21	5·16	5·13	5·11	
+03	+03	+03	New position	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is easier owing to there being less enquiry and we quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 6 0 to Rs. 8 7 0	
April-May ...	" 8 13 0	

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet with little demand, and rates are giving way. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... Rs. 9 10 0	R. T.
" Delhi ...	... " 9 12 0	"
Yellow Gujerat ...	... " 10 7 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is steady but there is little business doing. We quote;

Muggy	Rs. 54 4 0	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	Rs. 57 0 0	

Poppyseed:—
Tone—firm. April-May Rs. 11 2 0 R. T.

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 32 0 0	
April-May	" 32 4 0	
Tone—Steady.		

Cottonseed:—
Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 43 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—			
Bombay	...	1,370	
Indla	...	61 1/2	
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	55	
Mills:—			
David	...	373 3/4	
Kohinoor	...	750	
Manockji Petit	...	3,155	
Presses—			
Indian Cotton Company ...		125	
Miscellaneous:—			
Bahman Pure & Co. ...	...	131	
Bombay Flour Mill	...	1,055 C. D.	
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference		287 1/2	
Central India Mining ...	...	427 1/2	
Colaba Land and Mill... ...		1,000 X. D.	
Marcks and Co.		131	
Railways:—			
Ahmedabad-Prantej		565	
Amritsar-Patti		111 1/2	
Tapti-Valley		430	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours, ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	8,328	bales.
Wheat	4,404	cwts.
Linseed	9,794	"
Rapeseed	7,055	"
Gingellyseed	2,597	"
Poppyseed	143	"
Groundnuts	542	"
Castorseed	2,130	"
Rice	17,826	"
Myrabollams	12,705	"
Cottonseed	16,841	"
Mowrasced	1,952	"
Gram	1,797	"
Joowar	1,130	"
Maize	nil	"

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 31st March:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£9	7s 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 3	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 0d.	nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines ...	£1	£1	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 5 3	£0 7 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 2 3	£2 7 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 17 0	£5 2 0
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 13	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 13	£0 0 4½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 0 13	£0 0 4½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 9	£1 3 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 3	£0 10 6
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 15 0	£0 16 3
Burma Ruby Ma....	£1	£1	£0 9 9	£0 10 9
Sangli Mines Ld....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 8
N. Mysore Mang....	£1	18s.	£0 19 3	£1 0 9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NANGLE—March 23, at Birdwood, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Keelle E. Nangle 96th Bear Infantry, of a daughter.
RUNGE—March 2, at, Saharanpur, the wife of G. F. Runge, of a daughter.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 0-25a.; Low water, 5-57m., 6-15a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Tapti Valley Railway Company, Home Street, Fort, 4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Lecture on Tennyson and his Poetry, 9-15 p.m.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9-30 p.m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 1st, New Moon, 10h. 32-2m. a.m.; Apl. 8th, First Quarter, 10h. 1·5m. p.m.; Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Graham's Building, 4-30 p.m. The Orient Theatre Company, extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, Hornby Road, 5 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Dance, 9-30 p. m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of 20th ult., due to arrive at 5 a. m. Kashmir Mineral Company meeting, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-32a. 1-8s. Low water, 6-31m., 6-55a.

Saturday, April 4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Hindu Gymkhana, annual meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 1-8m., 1-50a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-35a.

Sunday, April 5.—5th Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 1-43m., 2-32a. Low water, 7-40m., 8-15a.

Monday, April 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-17m., 3-16a. Low water, 8-16m., 8-57a.

Tuesday, April 7.—Empire of India Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Nawab of Cambay Mills Company, 6 Green Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2-58m., 4-5a. Low water, 8-54m., 9-51a.

Wednesday, April 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 3-24m., 5-3a. Low water, 9-38m., 11-35a.

And He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age!
—*As you Like it.*

VICTORIA GARDENS.—A leather camel-saddle has been kindly presented by Mr. Kareembhai Adamji Peerbhoy, through Mr. James MacDonald. The Garden authorities are greatly obliged to both the gentlemen for this valuable present. After the camel has been properly trained for riding, it will be possible to give camel rides in the Gardens, which, it is hoped, will prove as attractive as elephant rides now are.

COSTLY CURIOS.—The "Parsi" writes:—Some remarkable purchases of costly curios have lately been made at Delhi by Mr. Ratan J. Tata, which include six venerable Buddhist statues captured as prizes of war from a Chinese Temple in Japan's second encounter with China; also celebrated Tibetan monastic abrons of carved human bones. These are understood to be destined eventually as a gift to one of the national Museums. Mr. Ratan Tata is also believed to be the purchaser of a further unique curio in Mr. Imre Schwaiger's art collection at Delhi, known as the Melek Taous or Angel Peacock Divinity of the Yezids or devil worshippers of the East, which the South Kensington Museum authorities have hitherto offered a fabulous amount for, but have been unable to secure.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Inspector Finan charged Bawamian Shaik Mahomed, a motor-car driver, with causing the death of one Ranga Krishna by a negligent act, with failing to stop his car after an accident, and with failing to report the accident at the nearest or any police station. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. On the evening of the 14th March Ranga was knocked down by a motor-car driven by the accused along Babula Tank Road. He was severely injured and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died. The Magistrate acquitted the accused of the first charge, namely, that of causing death by a negligent act; but convicted him of the two other charges and fined him Rs. 25 on the second and Re. 1 on the third charge.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Hetcher, Mr C F
Baltes Combe, Mr C G
Emerson, Miss E
Mason, Mr J
Holmes, Miss
Walts, Mr J
Ellis, Mr W B
Rapson, Mr W
Snow, Capt B W
Robertson, Mrs
Wright, Miss
Digley, Mr H
Taylor, Mr F
Shollow, Mr W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Belts, Capt A J V
Ricketts, Capt P
Bartlett, Mr E W J
Gibb, Mr and Mrs
Robertson, Dr A W
Lawrence, Mr H S
Hudson, Mr H H
Kirkness, Mr L H
Robertson, Capt D
Woodward, Lt C R
Hammick, Mr and Mrs
Hammick, Misses
Yeo, Mr and Mrs and child
Robertson, Mr G P
Shahviar, Mr F
Tink, Mr C C
Duff, Lt-Genl Sir B
Duff, Lady
Conney, Mr D
Deane, Mr S
Barn, Capt
Harrison, Miss
Selcock, Col A
Gwynn, Mr and Mrs C H
Knowler, Capt J
Evans, Mrs
Phillimore, Mr P
Dudgeon, Capt R de S
Bayley, Mrs A W L
Bell, Mr H T E
Edie, Mr D C H

FOR KARACHI.

Grant, Capt Mr F
Fleming, Lt W
Napier, Mr W

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

"WHAT! NO TAXES IN GOA?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the prospectus of the Goa Coir and Oil Mill Co., Ld, published in your papor and also the strictures passed thereon by Mr. Arthur Crawford and published in your daily paper of the 30th ultimo under the above heading, and being a resident of Goa I shall esteem it a great favor if you will kindly spare room for a reply to the above comments.

I do not hold any brief from the above Company, but I write facts which will refute the arguments advanced by the old civilian.

No Taxes.—It appears to me as a layman that what the Company meant by no taxes, is the abnoxious income tax, water and fuel taxes, &c, with which they are chiefly concerned. The first two are not in existence at all. There is a very insignificant tax on fuel cut from the jungles. The Company has to import machinery which is practically exempt from duty. As regards exports of finished products, when they enter British ports there is duty, but not at Goa territory.

Fuel.—The cost of one full cart-load of fuel in Bombay is Rs. 10 to 12 (2 Kandies), whereas it costs us between Rs. 1 and 1-8-0 for the same cart-load in Goa. In other places we can get it much cheaper. I am prepared to prove these facts to the hilt. Mr. Crawford visited the place in 1873 when he was in charge of the Treaty, but since then considerable modifications have been done in the tariff.

Labor.—Mr. Crawford should not have trusted his Butlers and "Buborgis" for this piece of information. The minimum rate at present is 4 to 6 annas per day for a cooly, and I can get any number of men for him if he has got any scheme ready. The Company will require 50 to 60 coolies per day engaged on piecework. They do not require artisans, carpenters and blacksmiths; for construction work they would require them for a couple of months and when the work is finished their services can be dispensed with. Compared with the schedule rates prevailing in Bombay and elsewhere, the wages of skilled labor are 50 to 70 per cent cheaper. If labor was not cheap, how does Mr. Crawford account for the enterprise of the manganese industry which is so extensively carried on by a good many Companies and private individuals? I do not abide by Mr. Crawford's pessimistic views that because such wealthy companies as Messrs. Nicol and Co., Ritchie Stuart and Co., &c., failed in the exploitation of the Goa Territory, the promoters should not attempt the game. If the above firms have failed in their enterprise it was because they did not know how to set about their business, which was pur

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE.
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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908.

HOLLY SPRIGS AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G., wielding a free lance in the sylvan glades of Matheran, has just issued a pamphlet of some sixty pages, entitled "The Unrest in India: Holly and Olive Branches." He dedicates it to the memories of a number of his old friends, "among the best friends India ever had and from all of whom the author experienced great kindness and support." Why one in the sere and yellow leaf should write on the subject may puzzle his friends, who would prefer he should spend the rest of his days in quiet repose, untroubled by political agitation; but he writes: "'The Spirit moveth me, before I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of darkness and the shadow of Death' (which must be very soon now seeing that I am nearly seventy-three years of age), to endeavour by God's help to do such small part as a poor old cripple may, toward allaying the lamentable unrest that has for the past two years and more troubled India, especially Eastern Bengal.' "Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall be called the children of God,"—though their efforts here may occasionally go unappreciated—and Mr. Crawford wishes to be a peace-maker. He thinks, considering all the Bengali Babu has or has been led to believe he has suffered in the past, the British Sirkar could well afford to ignore covert sedition, to smile at the libel daily launched forth by the puny vernacular press, and possess its mighty soul in dignified patience. No other Government in the wide world would have been so tolerant. Bengali Babus know this right well, acknowledge it in their hearts, but so far from being grateful for the Sirkar's forbearance or regarding it as pure *meherbani*, they resent it as an additional offence and accordingly redouble their intrigues with Machiavellian astucity and malignity. The secret fire in their hearts might have smouldered on for a century more, eating into the minds of all Bengalis and have spread to neighbouring provinces, Mr. Crawford thinks, "but little harm would have been done amid peoples being slowly but surely educated by the Sirkar's munificence." The writer blames extraneous influences for the change which came over the people of Bengal. "For many years," he writes, "India was in comparative peace; the governors and the governed dwelt together in amity and mutual trust, with mutual forbearance for each others' fads and foibles. But with fatuous folly, as foreigners (especially Germans) regard it, our Government permitted globe-trotters of sorts and various breeds to over-run Hindustan, hungry company promoters hunting for concessions in the reputed house of jobbery (which it is not): mischievous M.P.'s, blathering platitudes about self-government: Radical lords and lordlings propounding pernicious, perverting theories; one and all sucking in lies with which the astute and wily Babu preachers of sedition fed them as it were with pap and, returning to England, to write their experiences—their three months' experiences—and to garnish their unreadable, vapid, and unpalatable volumes with fables gathered from the gutter Bengali press, to furbish them up for repetition in the House of Commons: while the golden guinea piggers, disgusted and mightily disappointed at discovering honesty in the land of bribery, relieved their feelings by abusing the British Government in India and imparting to honourable officials of thirty years' standing dishonourable motives and unheard of atrocities before which those of Bulgaria and Armenia actually paled."

This is a fair sample of Mr. Crawford's sprigs of holly. Now for his olive-branches, of which he offers eight. His first records the history of unrest in entirely unique language, at the conclusion of which he declares that "Swaraj is dead—a miserable *felo-de-se*, or he will die from the wounds inflicted by the prize Mogul game cock two years ago in the Calcutta cock-pit." In "Olive branch No. II," Mr. Crawford asks the meaning of the Swa-raj and Swa-deshi" and replies: "My Babu friends, Swaraj does not mean local self-government, such as the Marquis of Ripon imported into Ind. It is (as you very well know) you wily ones—when you abused it, literally translated 'self' *swa*, your own kingdom (or monarchy) which is a very different thing. In a word it means sedition, in all its naked hideousness and horror and bloodshed, neither more nor less." Swadeshism, on the other hand, includes patriotism to "our own country—not the least of all virtues: a true patriot is, must be, a true altruist, unselfish, self-denying, never self-seeking, humble yet proud (with proper pride, mark ye), and above all humane, honest, truthful and modest." "Olive Branch III" is addressed to the Babu Press, and on its leaves is inscribed: "Despite your many sins against decency and humanity there are many allowances, not excuses, to be made for your recent revolting seditious ravings." In the fourth "olive branch" the writer asks: "Whom do the agitators expect to lead?" And finding no answer he thus addresses the agitators: "Alas Bande Mataramji! Hast ever looked in a cheval glass, hast ever compared thy puny physique with the massive frame of yon burly Sikh warrior, yon puissant rassaldar of Punjab cavalry, yon grim old Maratha Subedar-Major? Their trade is war; thine is quill driving. More's the pity . . . Stick thou thy stylum behind thy ear, empty thine inkpot, sit thee down on thine hunkers and begin a fresh unsullied page while thy printer's devils deliver to a passing bunghi thy pestilential productions of the past few years to be burnt, with other filth, at the municipal incinerator outside the city."

So far we find the olive branches very much like sprigs of holly or cactus slashings, but we get the olive in the last paragraph: "May the years bring wisdom to you all, so that you may no longer be deceitful, treacherous, cruel, blind leaders of your blinder fellow-countrymen made blinder by you. May content, peace and plenty, good-will and good fellowship and universal charity reign in Ind and firmly inaugurated in the near future. No. V is addressed to the solution of the emigration problem, and in it Mr. Crawford bids the Indian keep clear of a cold climate, and observes that once Indians have exploited Brazil or Mexico in any number, the surplus population will speedily drain off to these admirable republics. The sixth olive branch seems to have fallen off the tree; it is not to be found in our copy of the pamphlet: but the seventh is a branch in which the olive and myrtle mix, and is addressed to "Islam in Ind." More than olive and myrtle, it has leaves of bay and sprigs of thyme and rosemary "bound round with cord of friendly greeting to the historic race that has so staunchly stood by the British raj throughout this lamentable unrest in India, despite the cold pausing caution and persistent neglect of the needs of an impoverished people who once ruled from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin." Undoubtedly the chapter is correctly described, but there are holly leaves in all the other olive branches and we are inclined to think that in some of these peace-offerings there is a nettle or two—also, perhaps, a choice specimen of the thistle. But perhaps the last chapter may prove the antidote for the stings and pricks of the nettles and the cactus and the holly. It is the reading of a dream which is cast in the year 2050. In this the writer foresees an Emperor of India, the Nizam's son being first, whose ambassadors include Lord Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy at London, Sir Jamsetjee Tata at New York and Sir Dinshaw Petit at Paris. Then he sees the Nawab of Dacca as Vizier of East Bengal and Assam, the Maharajah of Kooch Behar Vizier of Pengal proper, the eldest son of the Dhulip Singh family Vizier of the Punjab, the Maharajah of Bhawalpore Vizier of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the eldest of the Nagpur branch of the Bhonslays Vizier of the Central Provinces, the Gaekwar Vizier of all Guzarat, the Maharaja of Kolhapur Vizier of all Maharashtra and the Southern Maharatha country, the Nawab of Hulsur Vizier of the two Konkans from the river Tapti to Kumta, the Amir of Talpur Vizier of Sind, the eldest son of King Theebaw Vizier of Burmah, the Maharaja of Travancore Vizier of Madras, and Bombay a city with Sir Rusto nji Bomanji Dubash as Governor and Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, Lord Mayor. "All these things shall come to pass in God's own time." Yes, we agree,—in God's own time.

THE MARATHA NEW YEAR. To-day, Thursday, is the New Year's Day of the Marathas and people of South India generally, who commence their year on the first of the light half of the Hindu month of Chaitra. The Hindus of Gujarat, like the Banias and other mercantile classes, commence their year with the month of Kartik which, fell last November, and use the era of Vikram which began 56 years before our era and consequently is in the 1964th year at present. Those Hindus who begin their new year to-day use the Saka era, which commenced 78 years after our era. Hence the year 1830 of this era begins to-day. Just as the other Hindu era is called after King Vikram, this Saka era is also named Salivan era after King Salivan. There is great uncertainty about when and where this prince flourished, just as we do not know with certainty the age when Vikram reigned. Salivan is more or less a legendary figure, and we have only traditionary accounts of him, which all however connect him with Maharashtra or the country of the Marathas. His capital is said to be Paithan on the Godavari. Jain writers claim him to be one of themselves. He was probably of Scythian origin The years of the Saka era are grouped into cycles of sixty each and each of these sixty has a name from some supposed auspicious or inauspicious quality inherent in it. Thus the year commencing to-day is the 42nd in this cycle of 60 and is named "Kilak." We are at present in the 31st cycle. This era did not begin with the first year of the first cycle of 60 years, but according to the Hindu astronomers and astrologers, with the 13th year; and hence it comprised only 48 years of this first cycle of 60, twenty-nine complete cycles of 60 have elasped since; and the 31st cycle began in 1868-69. The superstition connected with this cycle is very interesting to note as it represents the belief of people about the prosperous or reverse nature of the years as they come round. The late Mr. Vishwanath Mandlik, a well-known Maratha scholar of the last generation, has recorded this superstition current among his people. The first twenty years of this cycle, says he, are believed to represent years of prosperity, while the last twenty are considered to be inauspicious. Vishnu is the presiding deity of the first twenty, Brahma that of the second, and Shiv reigns from the forty-first to the sixtieth. The last year of this cycle is called *Kshaya* which means annihilation; and the three before it are *Rudrodgari*, 'causing to vomit blood,' *Raktakshi* 'red eyed,' and *Krodhan* 'angry.' These are believed to be unpropitious years." And Mr. Mandlik, who wrote in 1873, remarks as a concrete instance of the superstitious belief of his fellow-countrymen that they expected the last four years of the cycle, 1864-68, to cause great calamity. "When the American War broke out in the years *Rowdra* 'destroyer's year' and *Durmati* 'bad motived' (1861-2) people supposed that some calamities would befall the world. Every worldly event is interpreted by these signs; and people are in a ferment when some way or other bloodshed takes place in these years." The great smash-up in Bombay of 1865, known as the share mania crisis, accorded well enough with this popular belief, for the years 1865 and those immediately succeeding it, were very dark years indeed in Bombay history and they were also the last years of destruction. *Kshaya*—of this Saka cycle of 60. According to this belief we are now entering upon the third and least prosperous part of the cycle, that presided over by Shiv, the god of destruction, for this is the forty-second year. But herein the popular superstition is evidently wrong, for undoubtedly the last twelve years were bad, very bad years, what with plague, famine and other troubles, including unrest and discontent. The coming years will have to be very bad indeed, to be worse than the past ten or twelve. But we cannot believe that will be the case. Everything points the other way, and we think, in spite of the belief in this Saka cycle, that we are entering upon good years and that we have seen our worst.

TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN. The question of trade-marks in Japan is one that will not easily be settled despite the attempt now in progress. For a long time Japan refused to join the body of nations which agree to respect each other's trade-marks and flagrant piracy has been the result in the China trade. So glaring is the discrepancy between the Japanese and the Western code on the matter of trade-marks that only a complete revision of the former can be in any way effective. That the complaints against the piratical methods of the Japanese is not merely a foreign view is proved by a speech of the Jananese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in January in which he said."—"Among our business men there are some bringing discredit upon their country. . . They do not hesitate to imitate foreign products nor to steal foreign trade-marks." The Minister of Commerce proceeded to indicate the steps that Japan would have to take to prevent this universal plundering and pleaded for effective measures "to raise the moral standard" of Japanese traders. In the face of this striking acknowledgment on the part of a Minister no diffidence need be felt in emphasizing the wide extent of the evil and its possible effect on Japan's foreign relations. It would, indeed, be idle to seek to deny the existence of this wholesale piracy of trade-marks; but it will not have been so generally known, before Mr. Matsuoka's admissions, how powerless foreign merchants are in existing circumstances to obtain redress. Where individual claiments have failed to secure the protection of the Japanese Courts, there has always been room for the supposition that there has been a technical flaw in the appeal to the law. Investigation, however, proves that the law itself is as much at fault as the interpretation put upon it by the judges. In its present state it would be almost a solecism to find judgment given in favour of a foreign plaintiff, however obvious may appear the infringement under complaint. As framed to-day the law encourages counterfeiting of trade-marks, and the Patent Bureau which exists ostensibly for the protection of trade, whether Japanese or foreign, has been proved to be useless. Not only does the law need revision, but officials have been urged to enter into its spirit of giving protection to rightful owners. Certainly Japan has a clause in its Trade-mark laws which states that trade-marks, in regard to which the apprehension exists that they will deceive people, cannot be registered, but it is said that there is hardly an instance where it has been put into effect. If Japan wishes its exhibition of 1912 to be a success it will do well to remedy this matter which has become little less than a national vice. Mr. Matsuoka's notable speech is an indication that the Japanese Government is at last alive to the seriousness of the situation. He went so far as to say that a Japanese application for the registration of a recognized foreign trade-mark should not be granted even if the mark had not been registered in Japan. If the whole code affecting trade-marks could be altered in this spirit, there would be some purpose in the ratification of an agreement on the subject between Great Britain and Japan.

THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT. This afternoon, we believe, the Municipal Corporation will elect as its President for the ensuing year the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn, the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust. No more popular appointment could have been made, for Mr. Dunn is a *persona grata* with all sections of the community and is able, by his unfailing tact and courtesy, to influence for good, his colleagues on the public bodies on which he serves. These are numerous, for there is scarcely a board of any institution of public utility of which he is not a member. Mr. Dunn has a long experience of Municipal work and is conversant with all its requirements. An apt speaker and a man of ready resource, besides being an astute and judicial minded publicist, he will undoubtedly make a model figure-head for the Corporation which is to be congratulated on its choice. The new President has served in this country since 1876 and has filled pretty nearly every important office in his Department with success. His selection reflects the good sense and discrimination on the Corporation which, we believe, will never have occasion to regret its choice.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Lady Clarke, the Reception which was to have been held at Government House at the end of the Bombay Season has been cancelled.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Marmora," with the China Mails, left Colombo at 3 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's s.s. "R. Rubattino" from Bombay arrived at Naples yesterday.

THE weather in Calcutta yesterday was warmer than it has been at this period for ten years 106 degrees was registered here. Reports of abnormal heat also come from Lucknow and Cawnpore.

ABSOLUTELY unprecedented weather prevails in Lucknow and Cawnpore, which is responsible for a great deal of sickness. The temperature on Tuesday last was 10 deg. in the shade and the minimum at night 77deg. Hot winds, causing thick clouds of dust, blow all day, and the heat has produced enormous swarms of flies and mosquitoes.

A LARGE and representative farewell meeting was held on Tuesday last by the people of Habran, at Murud Janjira, to express their loyal feeling towards His Highness the Nawab Saheb on the eve of his departure to England, which is to take place shortly. They have earnestly requested His Highness to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor their heartfelt and endearing loyalty.

A CIVIL suit has been instituted in the Court, of the Sub-Judge of Chhindwara, Central Provinces, by Seth Rakhabdas, Jain Priest, to recover Rs. 40 as damages, for wrongful assault and using insulting and abusive language from Mr. H. A. Playfair, Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. P., who, it is alleged, assaulted plaintiff, because he did not stand up and salaam to defendant, as he was passing by the plaintiff's shop. This occurred on New Year's Day.

THE Cambridge crew appeared for the first time on the Thames at Putney on March 10, and practised both in the morning and afternoon, using their new boat.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State, sanctioning an increase in the salaries of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, as well as the Manager, North-Western Railway, from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000, per mensem.

THE "Times" has received from the Secretary of the Colonists Association of British East Africa at Nairobi a copy of the following resolution, which was passed at the annual general meeting of the Association :—"The white community of British East Africa strongly protest against suggestions which have appeared in leading home papers, and supported by members of the home Government, to the effect that this country should be converted into a colonial annex to the Indian Empire."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MR. O'DONNELL ON INDIAN DISCONTENT. THE latest exposition of the doctrine of discontent comes from the pen of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.P., in the form of a handy volume. Mr. O'Donnell has the style and the method of the political pamphleteer. The style is clear and incisive, and the method of stating his case and enforcing his argument is emphatically that of the partisan. The book does contain some interesting and instructive facts. But the whole is vitiated by the spirit of partisanship, which slurs over, or makes very light of, the faults and weaknesses of the side which he espouses, and emphasizes and exaggerates the failings of the other. His view of those Government measures which are opposed to his wishes is, on occasions, perverse and distorted. He starts on the assumption that the Liberal Government is committed to a policy of coercion, and that the discontent to be found in India "is entirely our own fault." He holds, and entirely, that the Curzon administration is mainly responsible for "the unrest," and what he deplores again and again—and herein he is greatly mistaken—is that "the Liberal Government is, in fact, Lord Curzon's executor." His sturdy sense, however, prevails through all this, when he says that "there is no fact more certain than that any withdrawal or weakening of British authority would be calamitous, not only to this Empire, but in an especial degree fatal to the peace and progress of the peoples of India." But I am afraid that this authority cannot be strengthened by indiscriminate sympathy and very partial criticisms. I have always thought that the Englishman, who deals in Indian politics, carries with him a far greater responsibility than the Indian, because the Englishman is accepted as a disinterested neutral, and his words, for good or ill, have far greater effect than those of the Indian.

ITS CAUSES. Mr. O'Donnell is never so happy as when he is reciting a catalogue of the sins of Lord Curzon. I admit the justice of his objection to the partition of Bengal made in utter disregard of the principle of racial and ethnological affinity. It seems that it was possible to effect it on more homogeneous lines. But the measure being accepted as a settled fact, the discussion has now only an academic value. To my mind, the strongest point made by the author is against the system of land revenue. He maintains, and cites official reports and independent authorities in support of his argument, that the periodical enhancements of the land tax go far beyond the limits of justice, leaving the peasant the barest margin for his subsistence in good years, and rendering him absolutely helpless in bad ones. There was an increase, he says, of 30 per cent. in as many years in Bombay, of 33 per cent. in twenty years in Madras, and of 30 per cent. in fifteen years in the Punjab; and he advances what strikes me as a startling fact that, "roundly, one-eighth of the entire agricultural population of the Madras province was sold out of house and land in little more than a decade" The revenue system, in so far as it is rigid and inelastic, is not suited to the genius of the Indian ryot. However Mr O'Donnell may deplore it, it is not possible to revert to the practice of old Indian rulers, and levy the tax in kind, regulating the demand, from year to year, according to the yield of the crops. The welfare and contentment of the peasantry in an agricultural country like India ought to be the principal concern of Government. Lord Lawrence has laid down the general principle, which no one will question, that the strongest security of the British rule in India "lies in the contentment, if not the attachment of the masses." Excepting the over-zealousness, here and there, of revenue officials, I believe that there is a growing sympathy for the agriculturist on the part of our rulers, and not even the captions can deny the liberality of the measures taken by them for his relief in view of the present famine in some parts of the country. Among the minor causes of discontent Mr. O'Donnell mentions one which, for my part, I have noticed for the first time. He says that a considerable number of Indian Civilians come from Oxford, and that most of them are the alumni of Balliol College, which is imbued with the spirit of Professor Jowett, and the spirit of the late Master of Balliol was the spirit of Jingoism. He opines that the cause of the growing estrangement of the Civil Service and the people of India for the last twenty five years "is largely Oxford, which, with all its culture and manliness, is hopelessly uncongenial." I am, of course, not in a position to say what value should be attached to this opinion.

PARTISAN SPIRIT. The book might have been written by an Indian "Nationalist." Only he would have taken greater license and exercised less restraint Mr. O'Donnell gives no credit to Mr. Morley for his discerning Liberalism and righteous feeling. He sees no good in the proposed Council Reforms, nor in the appointment of the two Indians to the India Council. He rather takes them as reactionary measures. He inveighs against the Seditious Meetings Act in language which might lead the unwary into believing that all India had been mercilessly gagged and muzzled, and the only avenue of ventilating her legitimate grievances had been ruthlessly shut against her. But he has not a word of condemnation for the excesses of the Extremists. Nay, he rather excuses them. The disgraceful incidents of the last Congress convey no lesson to his mind. Mr. O'Donnell is an able man, and I respect him for his generous sympathies. But he can do better service to India, if his sympathies were tempered by an element of wisdom and discernment, and by a capacity for a judicial and impartial treatment of Indian questions.

THE CONDITION OF THE RYOT. In the Budget debate in the Supreme Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale is reported to have strongly objected to the Finance Minister's remark that the smaller number in the receipt of relief in the famine districts this year must be put down to to the greater resisting power of the people. The resisting power might have resulted from other than physical causes. It may be due to early and opportune measures of relief, liberal Tagavi advances, and perhaps also to the diversion of the people from the stricken areas to industrial centres where more work-people are urgently needed. Mr. Gokhale, however, seemed to think that by his reference to the staying power of the people, the Finance Minister wanted to throw out a sly hint that they were improving in physique. But Mr. Gokhale was not to be deceived, and he warmly repelled the base insinuation. He not only refused to derive any consolation from the possibility of an improvement in the physical condition of the masses, but he was angry with the man who suggested it. It would, for one thing, conflict with the pet theory of some of our public men, that the population is ground down by the oppressive exactions. If, as has been often argued, the peasant has barely sufficient left for his subsistence, after the exorbitant demands of the State Landlord have been satisfied, it would be nothing short of a miracle that he should actually thrive under the oppression. The miserable, helpless and emaciated peasant, as pictured by his friends, is a valuable political asset, which they cannot afford to throw away. To suggest any improvement in his condition would be a slur upon all their speculations on the wrongs of the ryots. I should be doing gross injustice to Mr. Gokhale, if I were to attribute to him any but the highest motive. He is one of the half a dozen public men of India for whose integrity and ability I have the highest respect. I have only endeavoured to show how his warm repudiation of any suggestion of improvement in the condition of the peasantry is liable to be construed, without an undue stretch of the imagination.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS. The announcement made by Sir Harvey Adamson about the separation of Judicial and Executive functions is cordially welcomed by Indians. The only regret expressed in some quarters is that the experiment is not to extend over a wider field than what is contemplated at present by Government. My own cautious nature fully approves of the decision of the authorities to confine it, in the beginning, to the province of Bengal. In its practical working, it will be a problem bristling with difficulties and will accordingly require very careful handling. The reform is launched under happy auspices. We have it from Lord Minto that it has the warm sympathy of the Government of India. The Government is alive to the grave defects of the present system, and the Hon. Sir Harvey has declared that the extra expenditure which the separation will entail will be fully worthy of the object. The executive officer, armed with magisterial power, is only suited to the conditions of a backward society, where law and order has not been firmly established. Society in India has long emerged from this primitive stage, and no justification can be made on this ground for the existing system. Sir Harvey admits that where an executive officer is invested with magisterial authority and is responsible for the peace and order of his district, "there is an unconscious bias in favour of a conviction." He further makes the significant admission "that the inevitable result of the present system is that criminal trials affecting the general peace of the district are not always conducted in an atmosphere of cool impartiality which should pervade a court of justice." High Court Judges have noted abusest arising from the combination—abuses for which the system, not the person, is responsible. During the disturbances in Eastern Bengal some men were sentenced by a local tribunal to be hanged, who were acquitted by the High Court on appeal. Where local feeling is excited, there is a strong suspicion among the populace that the accused, brought for trial before executive officers charged with judicial powers, will not get justice, and although in a vast majority of cases, strict justice may be done to the parties concerned, it happens that in the event of a conviction, the lurking suspicion still remains. This Sir Harvey Adamson wants to do away with. "It is not enough," he says, "that the administration of justice should be pure; it can never be the bedrock of our rule, unless it is also above suspicion."

PRESTIGE. One great argument advanced by district rulers is loss of prestige. Prestige is one of the terms which are much abused in their use. It is urged sometimes to cover an injustice, to minimize an offence, or to maintain an anomaly. There is the prestige which is associated closely with Imperial pride, and which seeks to uphold the domination of class or race, without reference to ideas of abstract justice and morality. The loss of such prestige cannot be an evil, and must not, therefore, be bewailed. Sir Harvey Adamson is much of the same opinion. He would not uphold prestige by favouring a system which causes distrust and leads to an occasional miscarriage of justice; and he pertinently asks, "Can it be said that, under such circumstances, the combination tends to the enhancement of the prestige and authority of the executive? Can any Government be strong, whose administration of justice is not entirely above suspicion? The combination of functions in such a condition of society is a direct weakening of the prestige of the executive." Indians will watch the experiment in Bengal with the keenest interest.

DION.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Calcutta Historical Society has now been twelve months in existence and during this short period it has fully justified its existence as it has been busy as a busy bee in throwing a great deal of light on a variety of subjects directly connected with the City of Palaces—a title, by the way, which may now be fairly contested by Bombay the Beautiful. The Society's pleasure trips to places of interest in the suburbs have resulted in adding much valuable information to the past history of Calcutta, which must be gratifying to the members and the public. But when is Bombay going to have a similar Society? and surely among its go-a-head citizens, both European and Indian, there are many who could throw in their weight and influence towards the formation of such a society, the materials for which may be had in abundance at its very door so to speak. The St. Thomas's Cathedral, for instance, abounds with a rich collection of interesting information on the past history of Bombay and Western India, with tablets and memorials connected with names of men of the four nister services who helped to create the City, and some of whom have found their last resting place within its sacred walls. Besides, the Arsenal, Custom House, the Government Dockyard, the late High Court, together with the old Fort with its Apollo, Church, and Bazar Gates, and the Ravelins, could furnish valuable materials for the Society. Admiral Fremantle recently delivered both in Calcutta and Bombay useful lectures on the British Navy, and referred to the signal services rendered in India by Admiral Watson, the same officer who was Superintendent of Marine, and Commander-in-Chief for the reduction of Salsette, and who was mortally wounded at the siege of Thana on the 21st of December, 1774, and to whom the Honble East India Company erected a worthy Memorial in the Cathedral. He is buried in the Queens Road cemetery, and it is hoped that a grateful Government will take steps to have the grave cared for. But strange to say, of the Founder of the Indian Empire, Lord Clive, who was also connected with Bombay and Western India, nothing can be traced. The City, doubtless, possesses many maps of old Bombay, but the one (framed) in possession of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Esplanade Road, bears the date 1754 with the following "Bombay on the Malabar Coast belonging to the East India Company of England," which is also in French. The map shows Dongree, Mazagon, and other Hills, with St. Thomas' Cathedral in the background, while the fortifications with guns, flagstaff, and warehouses are frouting the sea. There is another equally interesting map (not with the firm) showing the Islands, with the Fort, Flagstaff, the Cathedral, Colaba with Light House and Old Woman's Island, and the Henery-Kenery islands in the distance. The date of the map appears as 1751. So with all this wealth of information, Bombay could well afford to have a Historical Society. It has a Natural History, and why should not the City possess a Bombay Historical Society like Calcutta? As for pleasure trips the members have Orun, Panwell, Alibag, Bedwadans, Henery, Kenery, Janjira, etc., by sea; and by land, Bassein, Thana, the Ghats

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FREE SCOPE FOR SEDITION MONGERS.

Mr. Morley Speaks Out.

THE REFORMS IN BARODA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. O'Grady, said that the result of the reform measures at Baroda would be watched with interest. "I cannot," he said, "suggest similar measures for the whole of India and certainly cannot interfere with the discretion of the rulers of other States."

Mr. O'Grady asked Mr. Morley if he would take steps to amend the Indian Penal Code, exempting constitutional reform agitation.

Mr. Morley said that he was not prepared to exempt the forms of agitation which were not covered by the Exemption Clause Section 124 A.

Mr. O'Grady then asked: "Cannot you frame a new law?"

Mr. Morley said: "I am asked to introduce a new law allowing anybody to agitate for a change in the form of Government by exciting hatred and contempt or disaffection and I don't think I can be responsible for a change of law of that character."

AMERICAN-GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Resentment in America.

GERMAN CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Whoever was blameable for the Hill affair, it has unquestionably caused much resentment in America, particularly the latest seemingly inspired utterance at Berlin, that the Kaiser thought Mr. Hill not rich enough to uphold the American position.

The German press severely condemns the whole conduct of the business.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Undermining China's Integrity

LONDON, APRIL 1.

A despatch from Washington states that Russia has made representations on the subject of the attitude of the American Consul at Harbin, who persists in maintaining that he is accredited solely to the Chinese Government. It is understood that the Consul is carrying out the plan of the State Department to obtain recognition of the integrity of a Chinese possession.

LATER.

A telegram from Washington says it is understood that the policy carried out in regard to Mr. Fisher, the American Consul at Harbin, equally applied to Southern Manchuria.

It is recognised that this is not pleasing to Japan, but it is believed the European nations interested in the Far East will support America.

REVENUE FOR 1907-08.

One Million Increase.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The revenue for the financial year ending 31st March was £156,537,690 as compared with £155,036,486 for the preceding financial year.

LATER.

The actual surplus for 1907-1908 is about five millions. The income-tax yielded £1,880,000 above the estimate. The customs decreased only £624,000 instead of the estimated amount of £1,191,000.

The increase in taxation was predicted in view of the provision for old age pensions.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

French Losses.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

General Damade engaged the unsubdued section of the Mdakra tribesmen. The French cavalry again became entangled and lost eight killed and a dozen wounded.

NEW ISSUE OF CHARTERED STOCK.

Fresh Lease of Life for the Company.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The new issue of Chartered Company's Second Debentures has been over-subscribed.

This gives the Company a new lease of life.

U. S. MINERS' LOCK-OUT.

Quarter of a Million Men Affected.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

A lock-out of 250,000 miners in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and elsewhere in the United States, has begun.

The lock-out is the result of a dispute with regard to wages.

THE TIENTSIN-PAKOW RAILWAY.

Loan Over-subscribed.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Tientsin-Pakow Railway Loan of five millions sterling has been over-subscribed.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese applied for a considerable amount of the Tientsin-Pakow Railway loan.

THE German Emperor has sent to the Cape Mounted Police authorities, from his own purse, a sum of one thousand pounds, in recognition of the services of that body to Germany in hunting down and killing Morenga, the rebel Herero chieftain.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES BILL.

A Non-contentious Measure.

TRINITY COLLEGE NOT AFFECTED.

NO RELIGIOUS TESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

In the Commons, this evening, Mr. Birrell introduced his Irish Universities Bill.

It converts the Queen's College, Belfast, into a University, establishes a University at Dublin with three branches, namely Cork, Galway and a new College at Dublin. The existing Royal University is to be dissolved. There will be no religious tests and no public money will be spent on religious teaching.

The scheme does not affect Trinity College.

Mr. Balfour approved the Bill, and Mr. Dillon assured the Government of the support of the Irish Party and the Catholics.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Ulstermen challenged a division on Mr. Birrell's Irish Universities Bill and the first reading was adopted by 307 votes against 24.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Arrival in Paris.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived in Paris "incognito" on a fortnight's holiday.

CHINESE IN VANCOUVER.

Anti-Opium Leagues Formed.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

A telegram from Vancouver states that the Chinese are forming anti-opium leagues and seek legislation for the suppression of the traffic.

DARING BURGLARIES IN RANGOON

Later Discoveries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 1.

The following are further particulars regarding the burglary committed in the house of Captain C. K. Bushe, R. A.

At 3-30 A.M., he was awakened by hearing shots, from the direction of his wife's room, and he heard her call out, that a thief had entered her room, and that she had fired at him; he thereupon got up and lit a lamp. He then heard groans from the direction of the stairs, and went there, and found a Chinaman, on the steps, bleeding. He blew a whistle for the Police, but it was not till half an hour later that they put in an appearance.

On questioning his wife, Capt Bushe learnt that she saw the Chinaman, whose name was subsequently discovered to be Ah Shain, standing near her dressing table. On his approaching her bedside, she, from under her pillows, where she habitually kept a loaded revolver, drew it out and fired thrice; the man fled and was found as described. The police, with the assistance of the R. A. guard, conveyed him to hospital, where he was, at 5-15 a. m., admitted for treatment, for a wound on the right side of his abdomen; the bullet penetrated his liver and came out in the right side of his back. The following is a list of the property that was found by the police on the ground, and was identified by Captain Bushe, as belonging to him:—A large and a small clock; a pair of Chinese shoes; a mother of pearl and jade-hilted dagger in sheath, lost by Mr. Leath, about a month ago; a Japanese wooden box, containing a China pin tray; all the parts of a lady's belt buckle; a clock key; part of a button hook; a mother of pearl stud and 2 lace fans mounted with a bird and pearl; and a spray or enamelled leaf. On the Chinaman was also found a pair of gold rimmed spectacles in a leather case, stamped "Phiroze Dastoor and Co., Bombay," and the inside of the cover of the case bore the name Maggie Clarke, and the date 25, the year being indistinctly marked in black ink.

Shortly after 8 A. M., a report, signed by Conductor Thomas Clarke, of the Ordnance Department, residing in the house lately occupied by Conductor Dunbar, near the golf links, was received, at the same police station, stating that his house had been entered the night previous, and that an alarm clock, two work boxes and a pair of gold rimmed spectacles were stolen. It seems that the burglar had first paid a visit to Mr. Clarke's house and then to Captain Bushe's.

THE RANGOON RIOT.

Soldiers Stoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 1.

No looting took place last night, but while some soldiers of the Devonshire Regiment were walking through the native part of the town, they were stoned; no injuries were received.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY'S PETITION.

Magistrate's Order Set Aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

This morning judgment was delivered at the High Court, in the criminal revision petition, filed on behalf of Chidambaram Pillay and two others, against the order of Mr. L. M. Wynch, District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, his Lordship the Chief Justice reading it, on behalf of the Full Bench.

Their Lordships were of opinion that, on the construction of section 107, sub-section 4, Criminal Procedure Code, under which the District Magistrate purported to act, his order could not be supported, as petitioners were not sent before him by any other Magistrate, under sub-section 3, so as to bring the case within sub-section 4. They also disagreed with the contention of Mr. Napier, that, if the order could not be supported under provisions of sub-section 4 of section 107, it might be supported under section 114, read with sections 65 and 344. Holding that the order of the District Magistrate remanding petitioners to custody until completion of enquiry was made without jurisdiction, their Lordships set it aside.

THE HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.

Cholera and Small-Pox on the Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

There is a rise in the cholera and small-pox mortality in Calcutta. There were 252 deaths from cholera for the week ending Saturday last, compared with 109 in the previous week, and 31 deaths from small-pox, as compared with 20 last week.

THE FUTURE OF KARACHI.

Lecture by Mr. Crouch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 1.

At a meeting of the British Empire League in the Khalikdena Hall, last night, Mr. H. N. Crouch, Assistant Judicial Commissioner in Sind, read a paper on the above subject. Mr. Crouch rapidly sketched the history of the town from 1725 to 1862, when the military authorities transferred several square miles of land to the Municipality. This was the making of modern Karachi. However, broad expanses were still retained by the Cantonments for artillery barracks, parade ground, native infantry and mule lines. Close to these large open spaces human beings were living, two hundred to the acre in the old town and native city. The only possible relief to this congestion lay in the transfer of land again from the Cantonment to the Municipality. The pressure was also felt in the Sadar Bazar, where no further sites were available, in Frere town, where railway subordinates were cramped by the Rest Camp, and in the Civil Lines, where houses were being built below high-water mark for want of space. For instance, the garden of the new Collector's bungalow needs to be reclaimed under present conditions, so many square miles of the best land twenty and thirty feet above high water-mark being unavailable for habitation. The small area available for the Civil Lines was likely to be occupied by rich native gentry like Malabar Hill, with the result that castes and communities would be broken up and rents further raised against the European.

Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, President of the Municipality, spoke with approval of Mr. Crouch's propositions. He mentioned some of the difficulties of the Corporation in dealing with improvement questions, and sketched a plan for the development of Clifton, which he described as the only seaside resort for the whole of Sind and the Punjab.

Mr. Harchandrai, President, Sind Hindu Sabha, urged the need of an Improvement Trust.

Mr. Raymond, Acting Public Prosecutor, urged the claims of the Christians for dwellings on the vacant land near their church and schools.

Mr. Ghulamali Chagla, Vice-President, Karachi Municipality, also supported Mr. Crouch.

The Hon. Mr. Webb proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Crouch for his paper, which was carried with acclamation, as was also a vote of thanks to Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of Sind, who presided.

THE ULSOOR MURDER SEQUEL.

Trial of the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 1.

The enquiry into the three cases against Sub-Inspector Haudin, of the Bangalore Station Police, was concluded yesterday, before Mr. P. F. Rennie, sitting as Justice of the Peace. The last case taken up was that in connection with the Cavalry Road murder, in which a boy was done to death for the sake of his jewels, and buried in the floor of a kitchen. The convict Bapoo, in making his statement, revealed certain facts in connection with the murder, by another gang of assassins, of the lad aged 13, who was kidnapped from the festival crowd, two years ago, and killed by a nail being driven into his head, his body being thrown into the Sumpegay tank. This body was found and the "post-mortem" examination pointed to murder, but the City Police were unable to trace the murderers. This convict has also given information regarding the murder of two dancing women, who were allured into Bangalore from the outlying villages, and murdered in the city. The convicts, in the course of their evidence in the charges against Haudin, assert that Haudin and others in the Ulsoor police were fully aware of the crimes they were committing, and that they paid them frequent bribes to purchase their silence, and even to obtain their assistance.

The Judge promised to pass orders in reference to the three cases against Haudin this evening.

The Second Magistrate to-day commenced an enquiry into the charges brought against Sub-Inspector Venkata Subbiah of the Ulsoor police, in connection with the allegations made against him, of having aided and abetted the murder of woman Lakki in the City two years ago.

Mr. P. F. Rennie, I.C.S., sitting as Justice of the Peace, this evening, passed orders in regard to the charges against Sub-Inspector Keen Haudin. In regard to the forgery of Mr. Sparkes' cheque Haudin was discharged. In respect to the allegations relating to the Ulsoor double murder case, charges were framed against Haudin under sections 302 and 109, Indian Penal Code, for aiding and abetting the murder of the two boys by Bapoo, Sundaraj, and Nallathamli, by sending constables to visit and help the murderer and by going to the house and viewing the bodies. Also three minor charges of concealing evidence of capital crime, and not apprehending men who committed murder, also accepting illegal gratification and of hushing up the crime of murder. In the Cavalry Road murder case, Haudin is charged with not apprehending men who, he knew, had committed murder. Haudin reserved his defence and was then committed to take his trial at the High Court, Madras, on the charges formulated.

The same Judge sitting as Sessions Judge then delivered judgment against Bapoo, Sundaraj and Nallatnamli for the Cavalry Road murder. He sentenced all three to death for murder and 10 years' rigorous imprisonment for robbery. Enquiry into the charges against Sub-Inspector Venkatasubbiah in two city murders is proceeding before the Second Magistrate. No new facts are revealed so far.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

The undermentioned officer is granted six months' combined leave (including 60 days' privilege leave) in India from 15th April to 14th October, on private affairs:—Captain P. F. Pocock, Brigade-Major, Bombay Brigade.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows:—Captain J. H. V. Barr, 109th Infantry, from date of departure.

Leave of absence out of India for six months is granted to Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. H. Deane, 1st. Bn., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps, with effect from 1st May, 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Captain Hay, 61st Pioneers, is permitted to retire from the 16th May next.

Lieutenant McLennan, 45th Pioneers, is permitted to resign his commission.

Brigadier-General Aylmer, Commanding Quetta Brigade, is granted leave for four months.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Second Lieutenant Jones, Liverpool Regiment.

Lieutenant Graham, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed to the King's African Rifles.

Captain Kearsey, 10th Hussars, is appointed Adjutant of the Buckinghamshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Major Hobson, 12th Lancers, is permitted to retire from the service.

A NEW career is opening for our sons, remarks our Brussels correspondent. It is that of balloon pilot, and, quick to recognise the necessity for a competent person, and the chance it affords young men, the Aero Club of Belgium is organising a school for such pilots.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

SOME HISTORIC PICTURES.

Mrs. Langtry's Re-appearance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Some months ago a considerable stir was created by the announcement from Munich that Herr Manuel Wielandt, an artist of that city, had discovered in the Royal Palace there no less a treasure than the lost "Twelve Cæsars" of Titian, a series of decorative canvases painted by the master for Duke Federigo of Mantua. According to Vasari, the "Cæsars," or "Emperors" were hung in an "ante-camera" of the Palazzo del Tel at Mantua, below them being hung twelve "histories in oils" by Giulio Romano to whom the main decoration of that palace had been confided. Eleven of these great pieces were—according to Nasari—done by Titian, and the twelfth by Giulio Romano. They were among the wonderful group of master-pieces purchased by Daniel Nys from the Duke of Matua in 1628 for Charles I. In the transit some of them suffered injury and the "Vitellius," being ruined by the quicksilver of the frame was repainted by Van Dyck, the "Galba" being at the same time mended by him, as is proved by an account still preserved. The fame and popularity of Titian's canvases is proved by the fact that the Cremonese painter. Bernardino, Campi, made five successive sets of copies of them—for Charles V., D'Avalos, the Marques del Vaso, the Duke of Alva, Rangone, and another Spanish grandee respectively. Agostino Carracci subsequently copied them for the Palace of Parma, and traces of yet other copies have been found. Versions of some of the Cæsars exist in the collection of Earl Brownlaw and it was well-known to the many biographers of Titian that a set was in the Royal Palace at Munich (of which it had been assumed that it was one of those done by bernardino Campi), another set identified as by this Cremonese copyist being, according to Crowe and Cavalcaselle, in a palace at Naples. The best idea of the beauty and effectiveness of the "Cæsars" is, curiously enough, derived from a set of small copies on copper, now in the Provincial Museum of Hanover. They prove that these Imaginery Portraits of Roman Emperors were not, as has been stated, taken in part "from medals and antique marbles," but were true Venetians in aspect, showing creatures of flesh and blood, who revealed behind the roman Emperor the splendid and somewhat swaggering Venatian warrior and patrician. On the dispersion of the Royal collection, after the execution of Charles Stuart, the "Twelve Emperors," estimated to be worth £1,200, were by the Commonwealth, sold, or as has sometimes been stated, presented, to the Spanish Ambassador Cardenas, and taken to Madrid, where they became the property of Philip IV., and were placed in the Alcazar. In one of the destructive fires which devastated that ill-fated palace, they must have perished, since no trace of them is to be found after the end of the seventeenth century.

Thus it will be seen that the supposed discovery of the "Cæsars" in the place at Munich, is, in the first place no discovery at all, seeing that all recent biographers of Titian have expressly mentioned the fact that they were there, while ascribing them to Bernardino Campi. But now a Dr. Buchheit writes to point out that these particular "Cæsars" are mentioned in the Munich Palace Inventory of 1598—that is, thirty years before the originals were sold by Duke Federigo to Nys for Charles I. This bald little fact completely takes the wind out of Herr Wielandt's "discovery," which may be taken to have collapsed, although he is still, as it appears, prepared to maintain the correction of his ascription on stylistic grounds. The old assumption that the Munich set is by Campi may remain undisturbed. Herr Wielant can now only maintain the ascription on stylistic grounds to Titian himself on the supposition that the ducal house of Mantua had already sold the "Twelve Cæsars" more than thirty years before the great sale to Charles I, which so agitated and grieved the citizens of Mantua, and that he cheated the agent of Charles by selling to him Campi or other copies for the originals. Such a supposition would be too absurd to need serious refutation. Gonzaga, tempted by a total price which would to-day hardly purchase a fine Hoppner or Romney—to leave Reynolds and Gainsborough out of the question—sold to the agent of Charles some of the masterpieces of painting, including, besides, the "Twelve Cæsars," which were by no means in the first rank as compared with the rest, the famous "Triumph of Julius Cæsar" of Mantegna, which is still to be seen, a magnificent ruins, covering the walls of an entire gallery at Hampton Court; the "Entombment" (Louvre), the so-called "Alfonso and Laura Diante (Louvre), the "Supper at Emmaus" (Louvre), the "Twelve Cæsars" (no longer in existence) of Titian; the "Education of Cupid" (National Gallery,) the "Jupiter and Antiope" (Louvre), the two temperas, "Punishment of Vice" and Glorification of Virtue" (Louvre), all four to be counted among the masterpieces of Correggio. And with these priceless things went "La Perla" (Madrid), ascribed to Raphael, but as we now know, by Giulio Romano, the "Nine Muses" of Tintoretto (Hampton Court); a great "Holy Family," by Andrea del Sarto (Madrid,) and other "Mantua pieces" too numerous for mention on the present occasion. It is a question whether any of the great collections of the world—even those of Madrid, Paris, and Florence, as they are—equal the collection of Charles I. as it was in the years that preceded the Civil War.

England has since this great disaster collected marvellous artistic treasures, and has again been deprived of a considerable part of them during the last twenty-five years. But this was her greatest loss, and it is one that can never to the end of time be made good. The stream flows, tears, rages, all the other way, and by degrees will carry with it all our moveable art-treasures, leaving only those which are immobilised in the museum and the collections of the Crown. The act of the Duke of Mantua was a *gran tradimento*, indeed, an act of treason against the people over whom he ruled; the act of the Commonwealth in scattering to the four winds of heaven the unrivalled artistic possessions accumulated by Charles Stuart was more brutal and stupid still. It was a crime for which there can be no forgiveness, even though an exception was made in favour of the "Triumphs" of Mantegna and the "Cartoons" of Raphael as being less popish and idolatrous than the rest.

A successful first appearance in London was made at Bechstein Hall other afternoon by Mr. Carlo Erici, a favourite pupil of the late Delle Sedie, who had already gained an excellent reputation on the Continent. The artist in question has a voice of good and agreeable quality and one sufficiently strong for effect in a hall of moderate size. That he can use his voice with skill, and that he likewise possesses dramatic instinct, was made abundantly clear yesterday afternoon. Mr. Erici put forward fifteen songs, divided into three groups, Italian, German, and French respectively. All those from Italian sources were old, the list comprising Passani's "Seguita e Piangere," Monteverde's "Lasciate mimorire," Cesti's "Intorno all'idol mio," Caccini's Amarilli," and an excerpt from the "Serenata" by Stradella, upon which Handel drew so freely for "Israel in Egypt," twenty-seven bars in one instance being transferred to the Anglo-Saxon master's score. In his interpretation of the old music Mr. Erici showed keen intelligence and uncommon fluency, leaving, indeed, no doubt in the minds of his hearers that he was both a highly accomplished and a well graced artist. To say that Mr. Erici sang the German examples like a German does not, perhaps, sound like a particularly well-turned compliment, the point, however, being that the vocalist, entering thoroughly into the various moods of the songs, seemed perfectly at his ease with regard to the proper methods of interpretation. Especially admirable were his renderings of Brahms's "Feldeinsamkeit," Richard Strauss's "Freundliche Vision," and Mr. Paderewski's expressive and melodious "Ich geh' entlang," every shade of expression receiving due consideration. Last in this group was the "Erlkonig," but here it struck us that a more robust delivery would have afforded a larger measure of satisfaction than the mere piling up of dramatic points. Schubert's song was just a trifle overdone. Cesar Frank, Massenet, Faure, and Tosti supplied the four French ditties on Mr. Erici's programme Hearty and well-deserved applause greeted the artist's efforts during the afternoon, and many doubtless among those who attended yesterday's recital will welcome the opportunity of hearing the Italian tenor again next Thursday. Effective aid was tendered by Mr. Paul Ludwig, the accomplished cellist, who played compositions by Boccherini, Mloynarski H. Becker, an Josef Ludwig. Mr. Hamilton Harty was the accompanist.

Whether Miss Winifred Davis, who gave a recital in this hall the same evening, is a newcomer to the ranks of our singers the programme did not state, but it seems fairly safe to assume that she has not as yet had much experience. In the circumstances it would be foolish to judge her from the standard of an artist who comes forward with an assured position to maintain. Rather is it to the point to welcome in the recital given signs of intelligence, taste and promise for the future. Her contralto voice, if its power at present is somewhat to seek, is at any rate of pleasant timbre, and it was used with particular effect last night in a delightful old song, "Lindenlaub" an example by a sixteenth-century German composer. Less convincing, and a thought mechanical, was Miss Davis's delivery of Brahm's "Meine liebe ist grun," but she seemed quite at home later in three numbers from Landon Ronald's "Cycle of Life," which she sang quite prettily. In a word, the young singer contrived to make a goodly impression, and the warm encouragement she met with will doubtless stimulate her to profit by her opportunities for further study. In the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. Francis Harford, the other singer of the occasion was Mr. Aubrey Standing while violin solos were played by Mr. Dettmar Dressel, who assisted at the piano by Miss Margaret Davis, had opened the concert with a well-known sonata of Handel.

Everything comes to him—or her—who knows how to wait, and at last Mrs. Langtry, happily, is able to point to herself as a practical realisation of the proverb. We have heard a good deal lately of the dearth of serviceable plays, and certainly it is from no fault of her own that Mrs. Langtry has for so long a time been endeavouring to obtain one suitable for London production. Yesterday, however, the miracle took place, bringing her the fulfilment of her wishes. The author of the piece is Mr. Sydney Grundy; and in this way, curiously enough, a "double event" is secured in the shape of the simultaneous return of Mrs Langtry as actress and of Mr. Langtry Grundy as dramatist to the London stage after an absence in both cases of three years. It was an January, 1905, that the popular actress started her season at Terry's with "Mrs Dering's Divorce"; since then she has travelled far, and has played in many important cities. Her tour in South Africa, where she achieved a pronounced success in repertoire, covered a wide area. Subsequently, she appeared in the United States in a powerful little one-act play at most of the leading vaudeville houses over there. But naturally, her return to London has always been the final goal of her desire, and already she has taken steps to secure a theatre, where it is practically settled she will once more begin operations about Easter.

Mr. Grundy, on the other hand, has been disappointingly silent since the production at His Majesty's in May, 1905, of "Business is Business," the version made by him for Mr. Tree of Octave Mirbeau's play "Les Affaires." The piece he has just completed is a light comedy in three acts, written with Mrs. Langtry's requirements specially in view. The novelty we are able to say on her authority, is in the author's happiest vein. It contains no serious interest, no deeply thrilling situations, its chief if not its only, aim being to amuse. The principal part to be played by Mrs. Langtry, is that of an up-to-date wife, full of modern ideas, who after various vicissitudes, settles down comfortably and happily with her husband. Besides these two there are only four characters in the piece, thus bringing it into line, so far as shortness of cast is concerned, with Mr. Hubert Henry Davies's "The Mollusc" and Mr. Grundy's former comedy, "A Marriage of Convenience." It may be added, a point which lady theatregoers will probably appreciate at its true value, that, as the family with whose doings the story deals occupies an excellent social position, Mrs. Langtry will be afforded the opportunity of wearing several fashionable and up-to-date "creations."

TELEGRAPH PEONS' STRIKE.

The Men Holding Firm.

The Telegraph peons' strike is still going on, and the men hold fast to their position from which they refuse to budge an inch. The Telegraph authorities on Tuesday sent a notice to be served on the strikers calling upon them to return to work within twenty-four hours at the expiration of which period they should render themselves liable to dismissal. The men refused to receive the notice, which was thereupon read out to them in the presence of a police officer and posted on a tree near by. The men averred that they would not return to work unless and until they received a favourable reply to the statement they had sent in. It is said that half an hour later the men were asked to deliver up their badges, which they refused to do, but said they were prepared to give them up provided they were given the full month's wages and were informed of the reasons for their dismissal.

As mentioned previously, the men have adopted a determined attitude and have resolved upon continuing the strike for a month. They remain congregated on the ground to the west of the Telegraph Office. Both parties remain firm, and there does not as yet appear the possibility of a compromise. The men expressed to our representative who interviewed them their annoyance at not having received a reply either from the Director-General of Telegraphs at Calcutta or from the Bombay Telegraph Authorities to their representation.

From enquiries made at 9 p. m. we learn that the Telegraph authorities sent a notice of dismissal at 3 p. m. to be served on the men who refused to receive it on the ground that it did not bear the Regulation number. The notice was then posted on a tree. The men say they have been asked to come to the Telegraph Office to-day at 12 to receive their pay but aver they would accept nothing less than the full month's wages, and unless they are paid that and they are dismissed under proper Regulation number they would not deliver up their badges and uniforms.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MARCH 30.

To-day I visited the Exhibition and took several notes of exhibits on view. In one stall portraits in oil paints are put up, amongst which there are fine specimens from the brush of Mr. Nanalal Mayaram of Wadhwan. A shepherd is portrayed in a sitting posture, looking at the rain clouds gathered overhead, with careworn eyes. Another portrait represents Raja Prathooraj of Dehli carrying off Princess Sayunkta of Kanoj on horse back looking behind at a Kanoj Sowar following closely; while another is of a native lad feeding poultry on grains. All these pictures are painted in a masterly style and the work bears the stamp of power and expression. There are also other pictures, such as Meuka making love to Viswamitra while in meditation, and "Spirit of Spring" and "Spirit of Summer," which are also worth paying a visit, being painted by a Bhownagar painter.

In a stall outside, hosiery and various kinds of checks from the mill of Desh Pandebhoy, the president of the Conference, forms the subject of Swadeshi cloth, which are rich in texture and colours. Besides this, there are several articles such as carpets, sheets, and "charsa" made in the Bhownagar Jail. Another stall contains furniture, amongst which there is an almyra that can be formed into a travelling cot or a box. Native-made harness occupy another room.

In a large Shamiana furniture of the Maharaja is arranged, inlaid with gold and silver plates with engravings thereon, conveying an idea of excellent workmanship. There is an almyra which can be formed into a travelling cot and a box when required. The "Barton Library" has been represented in a wooden work. While on another piece of ground the Map of India is represented in a collection of coloured stones and with names of principal cities thereon, and ocean and lakes in water. There are large collections of Swadeshi articles besides.

A fire occurred last evening near "Jani Koowa." It was put out by 10 o'clock. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

THE "TATSU MARU."

Agitation in Canton.

MASS MEETINGS.

Canton, March 6.

With reference to the arrest of the Japanese steamer "Tatsu Maru No. 2" by the Chinese authorities on the charge of alleged smuggling of arms and ammunition, negotiations are still proceeding between the parties concerned, in order to bring about a satisfactory settlement. As the Japanese Government persistently demands the release of the captured vessel, the Chinese people, other than officials here who are watching closely the progress of the negotiations, are of opinion that steps should be taken to protest against the Japanese demands. The Canton Self-Government League, realising the importance of the question, has issued a circular calling a mass meeting to discuss the matter.

The circular runs as follows:—The Japanese steamer "Tatsu Maru No. 2" was arrested in Chinese waters for the illegal act of smuggling arms and ammunition; consequently, the vessel should, of course, be confiscated by the Chinese Government in confirmity with the international treaty between the two countries. The Japanese Government, on the other hand demands its release. It is now decided to arrange a meeting to take place to-morrow when all classes of Chinese population are invited to attend for the purpose of making a protest against the Japanese demands.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE UNACCEPTABLE.

A few days ago a communication was received by the parties immediately concerned in the case that the Canton Viceroy was willing to acquiesce in a conditional surrender of the vessel. The Chinese Authorities stipulated that the "Tatsu Maru" would be released on condition that the cargo was detained. They admitted, although somewhat late in the day, that the vessel was in Portuguese territorial waters at the time of her arrest. To the conditional surrender of the steamer, the Japanese Consul at Canton demurred. Mr. Uyeno insisted on the release of the "Tatsu" and cargo all in all. The Consular official's contention was that, if as now admitted, the steamer was within the waters of Macao, the Chinese Government had no case in seeking to detain the cargo. It is not doubted that within the next few days the "Tatsu Maru" will be released in compliance with the joint demands of the Japanese and Portuguese Consuls at Canton. The next question to arise will be one of compensation, that claimed on demurrage alone for over a month's detention is stated to be a large amount. In the meantime no statement of claims has actually been lodged with the Provincial Government at Canton.

AGITATION AT CANTON.

A MONSTER MEETING.

Canton, March 9th.

The "Tasu Maru" incident is still all absorbing topic of the hour in Canton and in all quarters the affair is arousing the most intense discussion. It culminated in a mass meeting, which was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government League. The meeting was attended by all classes of the community in large numbers, numbering several thousand. At the meeting several prominent members of the gentry delivered lengthy discourses pointing out the unlawful action of the Japanese steamer in attempting to smuggle arms and ammunition. A map was sketched on a black board hung on the wall showing the exact place where the Japanese steamer was seized whilst in the act of unloading arms. The purpose of the map was to assure the people present that it was in Chinese waters that the vessel was arrested. It was also stated that it had been the custom for years for foreign steamships to apply to the Lappa Customs for a permit—when discharging cargo and other goods in the vicinity of Lappa, in Chinese waters; but on the present occasion the Japanese steamer in question did not conform to the usual custom and to Treaty obligations. In the opinion of the speakers steps should be taken to strongly resist the Japanese demands in order to secure the sovereign rights of China on its own waters. In case of failure to bring about a satisfactory issue by having the steamer and its cargo confiscated, it is feared that smuggling of arms and ammunition into the interior of the province, can by no means be restricted in the future. The meeting resolved to wire to the Grand Council of State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Cantonese officials at the Capital to the foregoing effect requesting them to maintain strongly their decision in opposition to the Japanese demands. It was also decided to wire to the Cantonese people residing in foreign countries and the people of the provinces throughout the Empire to join in this protest, and to solicit subscriptions to defray any expense incurred in connection with the case.

It was further decided to prepare a statement showing every particular relating to the arrest of this vessel, and to send copies of such statement to all native papers at the different ports and in foreign countries, and also to translate the statement into English to be published in the foreign Press.

The boatman, Leung Chow Lee, who was engaged by the Portuguese to tranship the arms from the Japanese steamer, is now detained in Canton, and he can, in all probability, give further evidence as to the intended act of unloading arms and ammunition into his boat from the steamer.

The meeting also resolved to request all Chinese who are well versed in international Treaties and laws to make suggestions on the legal aspect of the case with a view of opposing the Japanese in their demands.

During the proceedings at the meeting it was agreed by all to adopt the scheme of boycotting Japanese goods should the Chinese Government fail in their protest.

When the vehement speeches were being delivered a certain man voluntarily subscribed 100dols. towards expenses for telegrams, etc. He was asked to put down his name on the subscription list, but he refused; and it is recorded on the list as "A nameless man" who subscribed 100dols.

By the time the meeting was ended a considerable sum of money was collected among those present.

The meeting proved to be a great success and lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Telegrams were then drafted and despatched to the Capital and to foreign countries as stated above.

COLLECTING EVIDENCE.

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs H. E. the Viceroy has given orders to Captain Ng King-wing and Weiyuan Wong Yun-tong to proceed to Peking together with the eye-witnesses of the arrest of the Japanese steamer "Tatsu Maru No. 2" and also to those who are in any way connected with the case in order to have these men investigated before the officials of the ministry. It has been reported that captain Ng has prepared a report and statement giving every detail of the case. It is reported that all these witnesses will leave here for the North in a few days' time.

CANTON VICEROY'S WARNINGS.

DEPARTURE OF WITNESSES FOR PEKING.

Canton, March 10.

The interest in the "Tatsu Maru" case is so very general that all the vernacular journals are exhibiting unwonted energy in reporting news concerning the case, while at the same time the editorial columns of the Chinese press have been largely filled almost daily with comments touching the international aspect of the affair. By order of H. E. the Viceroy, yesterday, the Magistrates of the districts of Namhoi and Panyu sent for the editors of the different native newspapers to their yamen and warned them not to report too criticisingly in their columns concerning the question at issue, as it is one of great importance and no extraneous matter should be introduced in its discussion. H. E. has also warned the officials of the various departments in connection with the Canton branch of the Imperial Telegraph Administration not to make known any telegraphic messages affecting the case, that are being frequently transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking and to the Central Government and "vice versa."

Yesterday afternoon, Captain Ng King-wing of the Chinese gunboat "Po Pik," and Weiyuan Wong and others who were connected with the arrest of the Japanese steamer, left here to proceed to Peking to attend an inquiry to be held by the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to produce evidence justifying the arrest.

CANTON VICEROY CONFERS WITH BRITISH ADMIRAL.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SUGGESTIONS.

Canton, March 12.

On Saturday last the "Hongkong Telegraph" announced the fact of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore's visit to Canton, and, in imparting that information to its interested readers in Canton, remarked that "it was hardly likely that the British Admiral's visit could have any bearing on the question of the arrest of the s.s. "Tatsu Maru" last month, which had since been the subject of negotiations between the three Governments concerned, viz., the Governments of China, Japan and Portugal." That was a significant paragraph and reading between the lines much could be deduced as to the purport of the Commander-in-Chiefs' visit to Canton. As is now known, in spite of Viceroy Chang's indisposition, His Excellency made it a point to hold a conference with Admiral Moore on Sunday, who was accompanied by Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul-General. A very significant report appears in the columns of the Chinese newspaper, the "Kwok Sze Po," on whose authority I learn that H. E. the Viceroy has forwarded a telegraphic despatch to Peking to the following effect.

Recently His Excellency had a conference with a certain foreign Admiral. In the course of the conversation this high naval official suggested that a third Power should be asked to mediate in settling the differences regarding the case. It was also stated that the opinion was that the seized vessel should by no means be released at this stage, so as to prevent any unexpected circumstances arising that might lead to further complication, when the question will be surrounded with many more difficulties. The Admiral also declared that the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the province was a matter affecting the commercial interests of his country, and that he would himself do all he could within reasonable limits and in conformity with the treaties to bring about a satisfactory conclusion should the Japanese Consul at Canton fail to come to an understanding with the Canton authorities towards the desired end.

Another telegram also quoted from the "Kwok Sze Po" states that H. E. Chang has wire to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that if Japanese men-of-war were really being despatched to the port of Canton, they would be accorded a most friendly reception into Chinese waters, in the same manner as vessels of other nations. His Excellency requested that the Ministry should adhere firmly to their decision in the protest against the demands of the Japanese Government.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

After the first meeting of the Canton Self-Government Association with reference to the "Tatsu Maru" case, telegrams were despatched to various centres and, in addition, a long memorial was forwarded to H. E the Viceroy pointing out minutely the illegal action on the part of the Japanese steamer in attempting to smuggle arms and ammunition into the province, and showing what would be the outcome as regards the internal condition of affairs in this province, and even in the whole Empire of China, should the case not result in a satisfactory manner, as for years past the Chinese bandits have obtained their supply of arms, etc., from the colony of Macao or by way of that port. In the memorial the Association earnestly requested His Excellency to maintain a strong stand in opposition to the Japanese demands on behalf of the people and also, on

CONCERT.

A VERY charming and successful concert took place in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening. It was given in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society's Lodge —a home for destitute, deserving girls, homeless or out of work—which has recently been started in Bombay by this Society. The Hall was crowded, and most deservedly so, for the programme was of excellent and varied, and included the names of several new singers whom we welcome to Bombay.

The first item was a quartette, "A Spring Song" by Pinsuti, for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, in which Mrs. Ben Hick, who has only hitherto been known to the public as a pianist, Mr. and Mrs. Binning and Mr. West took part. It was quite a treat, for we very seldom hear any part singing in Bombay.

Miss Bolus then played "La Fileuse" by Raff, a very bright and pleasing composition. It was followed by a song from Mrs. Binning. "The Songs my Mother sang." This was very taking and excellently rendered. Mrs. Binning's voice is a great acquisition to the Bombay musical world. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hick then gave a duet entitled "Tell me, Pretty Maiden," from Floradora, which they sang remarkably well "Happy Song," by Teresa Del Riego, was next on the programme. It is well named and was excellently sung by Mrs. Blunt, a soprano, and also a new comer to Bombay. She was enthusiastically encored and sang "Out of the Darkness" by Guy d'Hardelot equally well. The last item in the first part was Captain Drummond's song, "The Devout Lover," by Maud V. White, with violin obligato by Mr Beler, H. E. the Governor's Bandmaster. Such a finesinger should be of ener heard in Bombay. He was encored, and gave "A Bowl of Roses" as his second song Mrs. Porlock was originally to have played at this concert, but as she left unexpectedly for England, her place was very kindly taken by Mrs. George McKenzie whose violin-playing is well known and much appreciated. At the request of many friends she played the Andante from Mendelssohn's "Violin Concerte," and most beautifully, and, as encore, Pierne's Serenade

"Two Grey Eyes," by Daisy McGeoch, came next on the programme. This song has already been heard in public this season, but it is a pretty song, and bears hearing again. It suits Mrs. Macbeth, and she was also encored, and then sang "The Rosary" by Nevin. After another charming solo on the piano by Miss Bolus, this time a Scherzo of Chopin's, followed as encore by Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Mrs Binning sang again "Parted," by Tosti, and in answer to a determined encore, gave "The Sweetest Flower that Blows" by Frank Lambert.

Mr. Binning then favoured the audience with a comic song entitled "The Fairy Ring." He is a born comedian, and irresistably funny, and gave as encore "The Duke of Seven Dials." The Concert closed with the singing of "With the Spring," the favourite Intermezzo "Forget-me-not" arranged as a vocal duet, sung by Mrs. Hick and Mrs Macbeth. We think this can without doubt be termed one of the best concerts we have had this season. We understand a substantial sum has been raised for the charity for which this concert was organised.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company at No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Directors' report stated:—The profits and loss account for the year under report shows that the Company has made the nett profit of Rs. 5,95,406-2-11 which together with the amount of Rs. 2,879-4-11 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 5,97,785-7-10. From this amount after deducting the Agents' Commission for the year, viz. Rs. 95,442-2-3 the balance of Rs. 5,02,343-5-4 will remain at the credit of the profit and loss account which your Directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend on the 2,400 fully paid up shares a Rs. 100 per share equal to 20 per cent. Rs. 2,40,000; transfer to reserve fund account Rs 1,00,000; transfer to depreciation fund account Rs. 1,00,000 transfer to equalization of dividend fund account, Rs. 60,000; carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,343-5-4—Total Rs. 5,02,343-5-4.

The report was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was declared. Mr. Jamnadas Goculdas was re-elected as a Director. Mr. Nusserwanji Papoji Tachuker was re-appointed an auditor. The usual compliments to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	9	32
C Market, Bhoiwada, Null Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	24	15	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	10	9	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	21	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	6	15
G Mahim and Worli	8	7	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	22
Total	89	77	178
Total plague deaths to date	142,164		
Same date last year	106	101	192

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
18	8

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

MARCH, 31st 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	47	60	20
B	83	124	40
C	39	254	75
D	39	32	8
E	61	151	37
F & G	34	10	6
Total to date	305	631	186
Total rats killed			936

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st March on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,35,000	Rs. 2,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	268	416	8	692
For previous 11 weeks of half year	15,82,793	25,05,894	43,442	41,32,129
Total for 12 weeks	17,17,793	27,15,894	47,442	44,81,129
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,34,622	3,10,512	5,808	4,59,942
Per mile of Ry. do.	267	615	12	912
Total to corresponding date do.	16,99,834	33,66,359	51,634	51,17,827

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,10,942
Do. to date ..... " 6,35,698

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March on 1,768·32 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 5,00,0	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	1·7	4	22
For previous 11 weeks of half year	17,7,901	34,90,816	71,973	3,36,690
Total for 12 weeks	19,33,901	37,15,0 6	78,973	7,28,890
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,85,078	3,59,747	7,598	5,52,4 3
Per mile of Ry. do.	105	2·3	4	12
Total to corresponding date do.	21,72,878	44,03,272	67,492	66,43,642

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 1,60,493
Do. to to ..... " 9,15,152

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The "Gujerati":—The idea of holding a Medical Congress in Bombay has already passed beyond the initial stage. His Excellency the Governor is not the man to let the grass grow under his feet. A preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday last at Government House under His Excellency's presidentship for the purpose of discussing the lines upon which the proposed Congress should be held. Certain officials and only two non-officials were present. It was resolved that they should constitute the nucleus of a Central Committee which is to be formed, comprising representatives of all important branches of the medical profession, both official and non-official. We think as many papers as possible from competent medical men should be invited and only the more important ones selected for discussion. The rest will not be without their use in their own way, when they are published. The public at large will feel special interest in the exhibitions of micros opical and pathological specimens as well as in the antern exhibition of bacteriological and pathological slides. But if the public are not to have any opportunity for witnessing them we hope that at least the students of science in Arts colleges and medical students will not be deprived of the rare opportunity of witnessing the practical demonstrations. His Excellency has promised his utmost assistance to ensure the success of the undertaking. Experience alone will decide what practical good will result from the deliberations of the Medical Congress.

LEAVE TO VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS.

The "Rast Goftar":—Apart from sentimental considerations, the Viceroy is invested with powers and authority which it would be imprudent to commit to any other officer haphazardly or to any individual who, by right of seniority and by dint of his official position, happens to be the next eligible man. We have always maintained that the gubernatorial offices should be recruited from the Imperial service, and cannot favour a denouncement of that principle even for the sake of a limited period of vacancy during the Viceroy's absence. The restriction which is now in force was formerly applied to the Members of Council of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors. A relaxation of the rule in their favour was justifiable, their period of service being much longer, and vacancies in their case being easy of replacement. On the other hand, the tenure of Office of Viceroys and Governors is limited under a tacit, if not expressed, rule to a mere quinquennium, and the individual who has got so old or infirm that he cannot fill office for that period without having to proceed homewards for recruitment of health cannot be deemed fit for public service, and such a man should better resign than revert to his whilom duties. If the absence of a few months' leave is allowed on grounds of very urgent private affairs the facility would be availed of more frequently than public interests would warrant. The restrictions now in force have justified their existence and may be continued with advantage in the interest of good and efficient government.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Next Thursday, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will proceed, as is the practice, to elect its new President for the current official year. The Councillo who is to honoured on this occasion is the Honorable Mr. G. O. Dunn, the Chairman of the Board of the Improvement Trust. We need not tarry to observe that the selection is a happy and discriminating one. What is more gratifying to notice is the fact of the absence of that incident and undignified wrangling which unfortunately since 1902 has attended the Presidential election. Under the circumstances it is some consolation to notice that the coming election of Mr. Dunn as President is absolutely free from all the undesirable elements to which we have referred. Be it said to the credit of European Councillors that they have never pushed themselves forward. Neither have they ever canvassed for the Presidentship. They have been unanimously elected by the voluntary suffrages of their colleagues. Not so, we regret to have to say, with our Indian Councillors. These nowadays begin to canvass for their own candidature "six and even eight months beforehand" which is indeed most discreditable. And again it is not one but two and sometimes three of such aspirants who are in the field at one and at the same time. Imagine their underground intrigues and their undignified, nay demoralising, canvasing for months! Even for this year such intrigues and such demoralisation were not absent. But let us draw a veil on th se disagreeable proceedings. On our part we are gratified that this time the Corporation has escaped the fate of the election of 1902-03 and some others will follow. In our opinion Mr. Dunn is every way capable of being the first among his brother Councillors. His work not only in the Corporation but in the various Committees has been of a most assiduous and useful character. Those who have sat with him on those Committees bear ample testimony to that work, and to his sweet reasonableness, apart from his spirit of fair play. But on the whole his good work entitles him to be installed into the Curile Chair. In some disappointed quarters there has been a faint whisper of disparagement because it is fancied that his duties as the Chairman of the Improvement Trust might conflict with those of the President of the Corporation. We have no such apprehension. Our own confirmed views on the Trust Board and its constitution are well known. We have not in the past inveighed against this humbug Trust and some of the proceedings of past Chairmen. But these do not blind us to the fact that Mr. Dunn is every way bound to make an excellent President and, we repeat, we for one are gratified that the choice of the Corporation for this year is to fall on such a meritorious Councillor.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The "Indu Prakash":—We do not know what fate is awaiting the research Institute for which the late Mr. Tata gave a more than princely donation and which the heirs had the generosity not to withhold though they could have done so as the gift was not complete. The managers are chary of taking the public into confidence and we are reduced to draw our own conclusions firstly from the procrastination with which the scheme is progressing and secondly from such reports bearing marks of authenticity, as are given by persons likely to know. Then there is another report that the selected principal, who by a queer arrangement is on the board of management itself and thus is a servant and a master both, considers that India is not suited at all for research of an original character and that the proposed institute should only train up men in advanced science, particularly Chemistry and Electricity. We know that the Mysore Government with its large works of Electric power drawn from the Kauvery is in want of expert Electric Engineers and they are co-donors with Mr. Tata and have powerful voice in the management. But the fact is certain that the originator and the first donor Mr. Tata wished the Institute to be above all things a Post Graduate Institute for research in all branches of learning. If the selected Principal considers that India is a land where no research is possible, no man can be more unworthy to carry out the intentions of the donor and the managers would be acting honestly and prudently by packing him off to Europe by the first steamer possible, howsoever learned he may be.

The Parsi":—We were somewhat surprised to notice that the last time the Research Institute figured in print it appeared as the "Indian Institute of Science." We have not uttered a word of protest during the years that have gone by without the Institute materialising, believing that they were being employed in a useful consideration of how Mr. Tata's magnificent endowment could be spent to the best advantage. We begin to doubt it however. So far, the people to whose hands the concern has been committed appear to have progressed little further than forgetting who provided the money—for it is difficult to put any other construction upon the extraordinary decision not to associate Mr. Tata's name with the name of the Institute. Of course we are all accustomed to the individual who tries to get Government to pay three-quarters of the expense of some enterprise and give him all the credit; but Jamsetji Tata was not a man of that sort. He was thorough and far-seeing; his endowment is in itself enough to maintain a magnificent work; and we do not suppose that personally he cared two-pence what the Institute should be called so long as it fulfilled his object of promoting original research work in India. But this seems to us all the greater reason for retaining his name prominently in the designation of the Institute, that others may be reminded what manner of man he was. It is not too late to remedy the omission, and the very name should be a sufficient spur to finish the work that has been so long delayed.

MR. F. CROSBIE ROLES and Mr. James Ryan have left Rangoon for Colombo, after a visit to Burma in connection with the problem of rice supply for men on the tea estates of the island. They refer to their visit as an interesting one and productive of a considerable quantity of information which will be duly submitted for the opinion of the public in Ceylon, through the medium of the "Times of Ceylon," of which Mr. Roles is the senior Editor. Mr. Ryan will also make a special Report to the Government of the island on the subject of his visit. It is possible that a recommendation will be put forward for the erection of rice steaming machinery in Colombo, or as an alternative to form a Ceylon Company to prepare rice in Rangoon.

FLORILINE:—Forth-Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth the teeth from all particles of impurities, hardens these and imparts a pearl like clear, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

AGENT-GENERALS FOR THE COUNTIES.

Plan to Save Country Life.

Quite an arresting and important article has been contributed by Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop to the "Daily Mail" (March 9). Why, he asks, in view of the fact that "any number of well-organised, well-advertised societies arrange to empty England of the best of her young men and women, and for a trifling consideration to ramp them in the wilds of the Colonies under conditions of hardship of which they know no thing," should there not be an Agent-General for the Counties? "No single organisation of any importance has been formed for the purpose of exploiting England herself as a colony to her cities.

Mr. Calthrop goes on to "suggest a building, built and owned by each and every county in England, each county subscribing to the fund in proportion to its rating capacity. Each county so keep its own central organization separate, yet amalgamated with the whole A system of interchange of intelligence to pervade the whole building. If every county were to appoint a counsel who had charge of its affairs in London, and every county consulate were under one roof, then the whole of England would be under one roof, as it is at the House of Commons. In this case, however, the main idea is to show day by day the conditions and opportunities for labour and for investment in small holdings all over England, so that it would be possible to grasp the entire conditions of work all over the country at the same time.

"Now, with such an organisation it would be possible for any man or woman—say, originally from Yorkshire—to go to his or her consul and inquire of him the likelihood of employment in the native county. If employment were scarce at the time in that county, the consul would be able to advise them of employment in some other county, and direct them to the source of information in the same building.

"Again, let us suppose that a countryman or a townsman who has been fortunate in his work in London should, as is often the case, desire to return to the country with his savings, he could go at once to his consul and see exactly the advantages and disadvantages of so doing, and could see the price of land, its yield, its best crops, and the taste of its markets. Or he might be inclined to try some other part of England.

"Not only would the labourer seeking employment be led to inquire of this organisation, but the employers of labour who cared to have men of their own county about them would apply here for such men. The extent of land to be let or sold, house properties, market prices, and every kind of country news would be centralised here, with the idea of decentralising the town and opening up the country. Such an organisation would help to consolidate the interests of all English farmers and allow them to present their goods under more favourable conditions. There are times when one county is overstocked with one class of produce while the county next to it is need of the very thing; times when local needs are ignored for the larger and overstocked markets, so that money and labour are lost through the lack of proper organisation.

"THE UNDISCOVED COUNTY."

"When it is seen, as it is daily, how the village life is decaying all over England, one is bound to look for the cause, as, taken broadly, the English village is the cradle of the Empire. The poisonous atmosphere and the unnatural excitement of town life, the cry against the dulness of the country existence, the fact that the middle classes, as well as the upper classes, are constantly moving and very often spending their money abroad, is an evil every Englishman should seek to combat.

"The Englishman does not know his own country; it has never been suggested to him that he should. If anything, he has been taught to regard England as a forcing-house for the Colonies. Every summer he finds it made easier and more attractive to go on to the continent, whereas it is never suggested to the foreigner that he could come to England to spend money, but rather to earn ours. We are provided with worse accommodation, worse food, and worse sources of amusement than any other European country, except perhaps Spain. From lack of support our inns are becoming mere public-houses, and our small hotels mere stopping-places for the commercial traveller. Many of our natural beauties are ignored, and the rest are vulgarised. Where it is possible in France, for example, to find a decent, clean, and reasonably-priced hotel in every town, and many very small towns, in England it is hardly possible to go much off the beaten track, except to comfortless rooms or at heavy expense. But if the country were opened up as I suggest, there should be published by each county attractive and informative guides to the counties, and Englishmen would have an opportunity of encouraging enterprise among hotel-keepers of the more moderate order. This, again, would open up a new source of employment in the country, and help to increase market gardens and fruit farms all over England.

"In such a way, by the profits from advertisements of houses, farms, land, and business, the County Consuls's es would pay their own way, and would also exert a keen sense of competition among the counties, who naturally wish to increase their own prosperity.

"I would suggest also that the ground floor of this building should contain a large hall, through which all those seeking employment would have to pass, and that intelligent information should be given here as to the Army and Navy. Instead of those antique, fly-spotted, coloured plates which hang in village post-offices, giving crude, uninteresingly put information, photographs of actual Service life, the well-being of the men, the rules as to pensions, the more personal details of both Army and Navy life, should be hung on the walls, and competent instructors should be present to aid the men to understand the Services. In fact, a modern, intelligent system of recruiting. In this way those men whose tastes are totally against country life might see the advantages of enlistment.

"One thing is certain—nothing but a scheme of this description will be of any use in dealing with this problem of employment, and nothing but such a scheme will ever re-colonise England and reorganise the English people as a race of country people, people of the soil, patriotic people, and agricultural people. For in an agricultural population, open air, healthy people, lies the greatness and backbone of every nation. It is the partiot of Little Puddleton who is the patriot of the Empire. Between the seething city slum and the deserted village hovers this ever growing army of unemployed, without a leader, without any organisation to help them."

Will not Mr. Calthorp now go a little further and work out a scheme for a General Staff, to be always studying the great social problems and to watch their issues?

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st April 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mt
Turkey	nil	nil	nil	n l	nil
Teheran	1	14	p m	0	35
Suez	1	2	20 p m	0	40

NOTICES.

Haiti (west Indies) notifies that all offices on Land line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (31-3-08)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted between Kyauktan-Bangkok (1-4-08.)

APROPOS of the German Emperor's letter, the Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes:—I would call attention to an interesting communication in the "Echo de Paris" from M. Andre Mevil, a well informed and serious writer not likely to make any unfounded statement in a matter of such gravity. During the Emperor William's last visit to England a member of the Cabinet had occasion to see his Majesty. In the course of their conversation the Emperor began to touch upon certain military and naval questions. When, however, it commenced to drift on to delicate ground the English statesman observed to the Emperor that he could not pursue the conversation any further, and added that there were only two people in England entitled to listen to what his Majesty was saying—namely, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The information is the more interesting as it in all likelihood refers to a member of the Cabinet known for his friendly disposition towards Germany.

BY THE WAY.

THE ROMANCE OF HELIUM.

Another chapter has been added to the romantic history of the "sun element" by the brief telegram to Professor Dewar from Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leyden, announcing that the latter has succeeded in converting helium into a solid. Helium was first discovered spectroscopically in the sun—hence its name—by Sir Norman Lockyer during the total solar eclipse of 1868, the first eclipse at which astronomers had the spectroscope at their disposal. Its existence on the earth was unknown until 1895, when Sir William Ramsey found its distinctive yellow line in the spectrum of clevite, and quite recently it has been found associated with radium, which may possibly prove to be made up of helium and lead. Owing to the intense cold required, all previous attempts to solidify helium have failed, though Professor Dewar reached 436deg. F. of frost in his liquid air and frozen hydrogen experiments. It is probable Professor Ohnes has reached the absolute zero—450deg. F. of frost—to succeed in freezing helium.

SOME MOMENTOUS ILLNESSES.

A footnote to one of the Chapters in "Modern Egypt" is particularly interesting in these days of the Prime Minister's illness, "The health of individuals is responsible positions," Lord Cromer writes, "more especially at critical moments, has a more serious bearing on public affairs than is often supposed." It is well known that Mr. Gladstone was ill in bed during a most critical stage of the Soudan question, and was absent from the meetings of Ministers at which it was decided to send General Gordon. During the Egyptian Conference which sat in London in 1885, the course of events was, in Lord Cromer's opinion, a good deal influenced by the fact that Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, was suffering from gout. And when General Gordon and Colonel Stewart were in Cairo, in January 1884, on their way to Khartoum Lord Cromer himself was afflicted with a severe sore throat which well-nigh deprived him of all powers of speech.

DRINK IN THE SCOTTISH CAPITAL.

One of the Edinburgh magistrates, Bailie Stevenson, has been supplying some remarkable figures concerning the local drink traffic. He points out that the convictions for drunkenness in Scotland during 1906 numbered 55,000, an increase of over 9,000 as compared with 1905; and an equally lamentable fact was that of these 42,000 were convicted of this offence for the first time. The same steady increase had been going on in Edinburgh, until last year, when 6,993 persons were convicted of drunkenness in the local courts, an increase of 550 over the previous year. His experience as a magistrate in the police-court had brought home to him in a direct way some idea of the waste of money, especially by the labouring classes, on strong drink. On a recent Monday morning he had no fewer than seventy-eight persons—fifty-eight men and twenty women—before him charged with drunkenness.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG WOMEN.

The Bailie thinks one of the most painful and distressing facts in connexion with the drinking customs is the growing habit of intemperance among women. Last year there were 2,434 convictions recorded against women in Edinburgh for drunkenness, an increase of 123 over 1905, and 216 more than in 1905. Over 100 were convicted of being drunk in charge of a child. Many innocent young lives were being yearly sacrificed through the intemperance of mothers. In Edinburgh last year there were 7,649 births, and of these, 862 children died before attaining the age of twelve months. That was equal to 112 per 1,000 births, while the ordinary death-rate was only 14.26. Among the many contributory factors to female drunkenness the Bailie specially mentions two—the large number of grocers' licences and the abuse of the jug bar.

MR. HARDY AND THE DORSET MEN.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is president, of the Society of Dorset Men in London, and to the annual Year-Book of the association contributes some "Forewords." He could, he says, were it worth while, describe what London, seemed like to a Dorset young man who plunged into it alone more than forty-five years ago, in the somewhat reckless method of becoming a Londoner that was perhaps more common then than now: I might also describe what permanent residence in town meant to such a young man—living on from year, to year, strolling up and down Holborn-hill before the Viaduct was constructed, wandering in the labrinth of Seven Dials before the new avenues were cut, and hastening off to Drury Lane or to the Princess's Theatre to see Phelps or Charles Kean in a Shakespearian tragedy. So far as I can recollect, the last thing that such a young man ever thought of was association with persons coming from his own part of England, or even discovering their existence. Though obviously, . . nothing tends so largely to remove that isolation which is so apt to depress and harm—sometimes permanently—the lives of country beginners in London as a Society like ours, at bottom it is but one symptom among many, of the general growth of human altruism noticeable everywhere. Mr. Hardy could, unhappily, recall cases in which "such a society would probably have saved from rack and ruin many a promising youth so circumstanced."

THE WORLD'S ARMIES.

In a return just presented to Parliament the total of the land forces of the Crown at home and abroad on the active list is given as 445,731, as compared with Germany's 610,000, France's 677,581, and Austria's 409,688. Thus the British Army appears nearly two-thirds of the great German Army and more than equal to the Austrian Army. The figures, however, are, for comparative purposes, fallacious, for whereas Germany's army is practically all in Germany, and composed of Germans, more than half of the British "land forces of the Crown" consists of the Indian Army, which is tied to India. The British Reserves, including Volunteers, Yeomanry, &c., number 517,626, the German Reserves 3,400,000.

DANGER IN DAFFODILS.

Daffodils, which always brighten the beginning of Lent for Londoners, look as innocent as they are lovely. Yet the whole plant is to some extent poisonous, despite the fact that a spirit distilled from "Lent lilies" was formerly given as medicine. It is unsafe for people with cut fingers or chapped hands to pluck daffodils, because the poisonous juices from the stem may produce unpleasant consequences. Daffodil-pickers in Scilly and Cornwall now frequently wear gloves; but this precaution is said to interfere with the rapidity essential for profitable piecework.

THE TRUE MUSIC.

Mr. Gordon Cleather, in an address to the Royal College of Organists, complains that the drum is a much-neglected instrument and says: "I would willingly give recitals for the purpose of founding a scholarship to encourage the training of our own tympany players."

Sound the loud timbrel, the trombone, and fife
Blare out the blatant bassoon;
Let the weird pibroch breed terror and strife;
Bring back the "Whistling Coon";
Send barrel-organs abroad through the land
(What though Italians may play?),
Let us encourage each fierce German band
That through the suburbs may stray.
Then who shall say, to our shame and disgrace,
That we are aught but a musical race?

One thing, 'til now, we've been wont to ignore
That our perfection would show:
We've disdained tympanological lore—
What of the drum do we know?
Flippantly flicking the gay tambourine
Some of us stand in the street;
Some with triangles may often be seen,
Carefully timming each beat;
But, true musicians are fain to confess,
One great deficiency scrams for redress.

Do we play tympanological scales,
Octaves, arpeggios, chords?
Grudge we the labour the study entails,
Heedless of all its rewards?
Has the vast compass no power to charm?
Know we the high, liquid note,
Or the deep bass, rich, impressive, and calm,
Bringing a sob to each throat?
Leave the piano—no more let us strum:
Give us the glorious, beautiful drum!

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

In the extreme north a disturbance, probably from Persia, has given general, but light precipitation and heavy clouds. Dust storms occurred in the west of the United Provinces and the adjacent districts, but have not cooled the air appreciably. The weather continues much warmer than usual over the whole of Northern India.

Burma.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is equal to or above the average: temperature, normal, except for slight excess in some stations in the north.

North-East India, including Orissa.—Skies are clear, except in parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the air is drier than usual at a few stations in the Western Districts, and, elsewhere, contains an average amount of moisture, temperature has risen in moderate to considerable excess, except in Orissa.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Light clouds are reported from the Central Provinces and Central India, but skies remain almost clear in the United Provinces; humidity, normal; temperature, normal in parts of the Central Provinces, but in the rest of the Division, considerably higher than usual, the excess amounting to eleven degrees at Cawnpore and Meerut.

North-West India.—Light precipitation has occurred in the extreme north, the largest amount measuring three-quarters of an inch at Sonemarg; skies are heavily overcast in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Provinces, lightly clouded elsewhere; air damper than usual in the Western Districts, drier in the East Punjab; the temperature has fallen in parts of North-West India but is still generally in excess.

Peninsula.—Skies are almost clear; humidity differs irregularly from average; temperature, normal.

Forecast.—Local precipitation is probable in Kashmir. Thunderstorms are likely in North-East India and dust storms in the rest of Northern India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 1st April 1908 was 29,849 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information from this district is scanty to-day.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the quantity of moisture in the air is in slight excess or defect of normal. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly generally. Weather continues hotter then usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Information from this district is scanty to-day.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is cloudless at Indore and more or less cloudy elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at Bhuj, Surat, Deesa and Indore and below it elsewhere. Winds are blowing from north-easterly direction at Indore and Deesa, from south-westerly direction at Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para and from northerly or north-westerly direction at most other stations. Weather continues to be hotter than usual both during the day and night time throughout these districts.

Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole district and the quantity of moisture in the air is normal at Jubbulpore and generally in defect elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly at Raipur, north-westerly at Akola and Khandwa and north-easterly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Chanda. Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Nagpur recorded calm. Maximum and minimum temperatures had been higher than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole district, while the moisture in the air is in slight excess or defect of normal. Winds are southerly at Ratnagiri and south-westerly at Bombay and Mormugao. Karwar recorded calm. Temperature both at day and night differed but slightly from normal in all places except at Karwar where the night temperature had been 4° warmer than usual.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the air is damper than usual at Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and more or less dry at the remaining stations. Winds are north-easterly at Aurangabad while calms and south-westerly or north-westerly winds prevail elsewhere. Weather both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather will remain more or less cloudy in several places to-day.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PLAITED STRAW TRIMMING.

One of the leading Paris milliners, who aims at achieving originality and smartness rather than "prettiness," and from whom some of the most striking ideas of the season have emanated, is using straw plait as a trimming with capital effect, a hat of coarse brown straw being trimmed with brown tulle, which was supplemented with a wreath of velvety wall-flowers in an exquisite glowing tint of Indian red, while the brim of the hat was edged and bound with fine chip straw in the same soft tone of brown as that chosen for the tulle. In another notable instance a length of flat coarse straw plait in a bright cocoa shade was treated exactly after the manner of an old piece of embroidery, being set up on edge and arranged loosely round the high crown with a double fold of brown tulle appearing underneath. Sword grass represents one of the favourite millineral properties just now, and is cleverly copied in straw, long strands of which are employed to produce the same effect, a single length of straw plait being folded and bent with consummate skill to imitate loops of ribbon and ends of sword grass.

ACCESSORIES.

The motto "Vive la bagatelle!" which has been the ruling principle of the Frenchwoman from time immemorial, is specially illustrated in the case of the small accessories for spring wear which help to make the trotteur costume a signal success. One of these is the new tie, which threatens to outrival the erstwhile popular tube of padded velvet hung with ball tassels—and which is carried out simply by means of several strands of thick floss silk in two or three shades, which are plaited tightly together and tied an inch and a half from the end, so as to suggest a little silk fringe. This tie encircles the throat just below the high collar band, being fastened in a loose knot, and falling half-way down the front of the corsage, the colour chosen representing a harmonious contrast to the material of the costume.

VOGUE FOR SILK CASHMERE.

In addition to the beautiful new colours which are being prepared this season, a charming material is to be found in the leading houses of the Rue de la Paix, which promises to carry all before it, and has already been marked out as the fabric par excellence of which the smart afternoon gown of the future will be composed. This is a silken cashmere, which drapes exquisitely and clings to the figure in soft and graceful folds, being almost as lustrous as the new, supple satins of the moment, and requiring very little manipulation. Such a gown can stand entirely on its own merits and should be built on simple classical lines, a little good lace—Italian for choice—being introduced on the corsage, and a rich buckle set with uncut gems clasping the waist line, while the long, straight lines of the jupe should remain unbroken. Very little difference is to be noted during the coming season in the length of our gowns. The "tailleur," being essentially a gown for action and movement, will be cut just to clear the ground, the impossibility of holding up a pleated skirt gracefully being fully appreciated by the Frenchwoman; while frocks for evening or afternoon wear will be long in front and lie on the ground a little at the back, so as to produce an equally graceful effect when the wearer is standing still or sitting down.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

The sensation caused by the Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth is not likely to seriously disturb the equanimity of the recipient himself. "We have our critics," he once said, "but we Lords of the Admiralty welcome criticism." So long as Lord Tweedmouth is at the head of affairs, no Englishman need fear that the Navy will be weakened. "You may take it, seriously, from me," he continued, "that the policy we have in view will not in any away endanger the strength or the efficiency of the fleet." Lord Tweedmouth has been for many years an important figure in political life. He has filled the posts of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1894 he succeeded his father in the title, and became First Lord of the Admiralty three years ago. But it was as Chief Liberal Whip that he earned most of his laurels, and he was for long considered as the late Mr. Gladstone's right-hand man. It is not generally known that Lord Tweedmouth is a barrister; for after leaving Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1874. His Lordship is a good all-round sportsman, but his favourite hobby is the collecting of old china.

ALWAYS POPULAR.

Lord Tweedmouth has always been extremely popular both in the political world and in Society. On one occasion at least his popularity led to the stopping of what might have proved an ugly quarrel. At a big political meeting two rival speakers had very nearly come to blows, and the spectators themselves were getting worked up to a high pitch of excitement. Matters had almost reached a climax, when Lord Tweedmouth walked quietly into the hall. Directly he appeared there were so many people who wanted to shake hands with him that the subject of the debate was immediately forgotten and the threatened disturbance ended amicably.

Lord Tweedmouth is the proud possessor of a half-crown piece which he obtained in a curious manner. As plain Mr. Marjoribanks he was one day standing in the Lobby of the House of Commons, when he was accosted by two ladies, who begged him to show them round. Smiling genially, the future peer did as he was bid; and so pleased were the ladies at his courtesy that, on parting, the elder of the two, quite unconscious of the identity of their guide, presented Mr. Marjoribanks with a half crown "tip." To-day that coin reposes in a neat frame and underneath are the words: "Honestly earned"—which shows that Lord Tweedmouth is something of a wit as well as being an expert in Naval affairs.

LORD CROMER AS A WRITER.

Lord Cromer's great book on Egypt has been much praised by the critics, not only for the substance, but also for the admirable literary form in which it is presented. As a matter of fact, however, he has always known how to write, as he has shown in his masterly annual reports. It is not generally known that, though he never went to a University and had the severely practical education of an artillery officer, Lord Cromer is an ardent devotee of the Muse. Some years ago he published a volume of translations from the Greek, which was "cut up" by the critics. Here may be quoted the witty epigram that was circulated at a farewell dinner given to him in India when he was Major Evelyn Baring, and was going to Egypt:

The Egyptians some patience have shown;
But now our Evelyn Baring is such,
They will yet live to own with a groan
That e's an "evil in bearing" too much!

Lord Cromer is a great reader. He knows the Bible practically by heart, and does not disdain good modern fiction, though he has been known to take up a modern novel of the wrong sort with the tongs, and place it firmly on the fire!

PEER AND PEESSMAN.

Although Lord Glenesk, the popular proprietor of the "Morning Post," is approaching his eightieth year, he continues to take an active interest in journalistic affairs. Recently he presided, as usual, at the annual meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Fund, one of the most deserving institutions having any connection with Fleet Street. He also entertains a fatherly regard for the Institute of Journalists, in establishing which he took a prominent part, and for the Press Club, of which he has been president. Lord Glenesk has been a widower for ten years. The late Lady Glenesk was a clever and distinguished lady, who conducted a political "salon" at 139, Piccadilly—once the poet Byron's residence—which was the scene of some of the most intellectual gatherings of the day. It was from here, by the way, that Byron drove to the House of Lords when he was hooted in the street by the people on account of his supposed ill-treatment of his wife.

A FAMOUS "SCOOP."

Journalistic "scoops" were just as much appreciated in the fifties as they are to-day. One morning fifty-five years ago, Lord Glenesk was riding in the first-class compartment of a railway carriage when he observed a fellow-passenger throw down the "Times" in disgust. "There is no news in the paper this morning," he remarked. Mr. Borthwick looked up with an inquiring; "No news, did you say, sir?" Then he added quietly: "Well, there's the declaration of war by Turkey, against Russia." He produced the "Morning Post" as evidence. The other could hardly believe it, as the news was not given by the "Thunderer."

LADY ALLENDALE.

It used to be said that the Conservative Party had from the point of view of its hostesses, all the beauty, if not all the wit, on its side; but this can no longer be said. The present Government boasts of a perfect galaxy of loveliness, while among its more brilliant ladies may be singled out Lady Allendale, still better remembered under her old name of Lady Aline Beaumont. Lady Allendale possesses some of the very finest jewels owned by peeresses, and on such an occasion as the reception she will shortly give at Fulham for the Liberal Social Council she often wears the unique set of rubies and diamonds which were given to her on her marriage by her father-in-law, who, during his long Parliamentary career—he sat in the House of Commons for forty years—was believed to be the wealthiest colliery owner in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

STORIES OF KING LEOPOLD.

King Leopold of the Belgians, who has come so prominently before the world lately in connection with the affairs of the Congo, is a man of marked personality and is of studious habits. Horticulture, literature, and motoring take up a great deal of his time, and he is said to dislike anything approaching to pomp or pageantry. He is very fond of travelling about "incognito," and has sometimes met with amusing experiences. He was once staying at a fashionable French watering-place and while out walking quite unattended happened to push against a fierce-looking Frenchman. The latter was highly incensed, and rudely told his Majesty to look where he was going to. "You are probably not aware," he shouted, "that I am a member of the Paris Municipal Council!" "Dear me, no," replied Leopold, quietly; "I offer you my humble apologies, for I—I am only the King of the Belgians!"

A RECKLESS ACT.

Although he is an enthusiastic motorist, no one can accuse King Leopold of driving to the common danger. Indeed, on one occasion he went so far as to risk his own life in order to prevent his car from running over a pedestrian. He was travelling in his motor at a high rate of speed along a narrow country road, when he suddenly saw, a few yards ahead, a woman pushing a perambulator and leading by the hand a little child. The Royal car was going so fast that to pull up was out of the question. To make matters worse, on one side of the road was a ditch and on the other a steep decline. "Reverse, and run into the ditch!" shouted the King to his chauffeur, but the man was too astonished to carry out the order, until the car was almost on the heels of the frightened woman. Then, seeing that the King was in earnest, he pulled himself together and did as he was told. The vehicle, terribly shaken by the sudden check, swerved, whirled to one side, and tumbled into the ditch with a crash. Luckily, neither the King nor the chauffeur was injured; and a few minutes later his Majesty emerged smiling from the wreckage and took off his hat to the terror-stricken woman who had unwittingly been the cause of his reckless act.

THE ARTIST SCORED.

King Leopold's interest in art once led to an amusing incident. While visiting a picture-gallery, he was much struck by a painting representing a flock of sheep in a field. His Majesty sent for the artist, and inquired the price of the picture. "Well," was the reply, "would your Majesty object to pay for my sheep at the butcher's value—fifty francs apiece?" The King looked at the canvas, and hastily counting the animals depicted thereon muttered to himself: "Ten to twelve sheep—from five to six hundred francs." Then aloud he added: "Yes, that's not at all exorbitant; I'll have your painting." A few days later the artist took his picture to the palace, and having obtained an audience of the King pointed out a number of little specks in the background, saying as he did so: Don't forget these, your Majesty; there are at least a thousand." "But isn't that meant for dust?" asked Leopold anxiously. "Oh, no; those are sheep "On your word of honour?" asked the King. "On my word of honour," replied the painter. Then, King Leopold, who could not go back on his promise had to give 50,000 francs for a picture which would have been well paid for by a tenth of that sum.

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Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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Free Trial Treatment

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Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

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It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harene" treatment.

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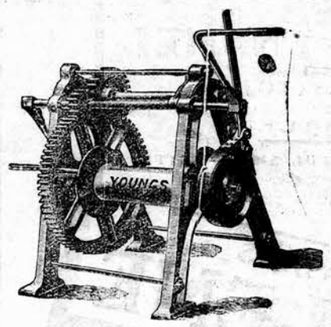

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, recklessness that comes of nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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A dash of
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Acts like a charm in
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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
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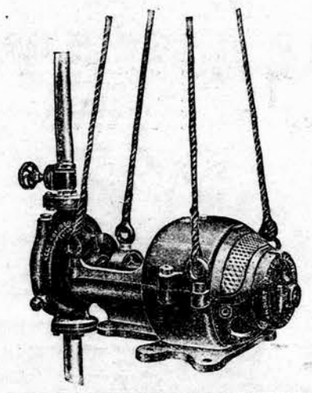

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Used as a Pump for circulating water from a TIDAL RIVER, the Pump may be placed on the top of a syphon-pipe up to a limit of say 24 ft. even, if delivery-pipe is sealed under water at the same level as the suction. This reduces the power required considerably, as the vacuum created at the Pump discharge-flange by the sealed delivery-pipe, increases the "turbine" effect of the rotor, and takes the load off the Engine or Motor. If the delivery pipe cannot be sealed under water, the Pump can still be fixed with all the lift and frictional resistance in the suction side, and the only effect of the tide rising will be to allow larger volumes of water to pass through the Pump, without absorbing any more power from the engine.

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
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HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates,
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